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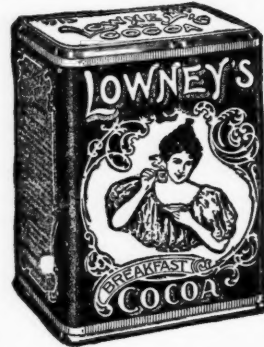
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OLD ADVICE NOW TIMELY.

A reader of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, writing in praise of our advice in our issue of Jan. 13 for high officers of the Army to "get together" in the interest of general legislation for the Army and to hold in abeyance their pet schemes of reform, calls attention to an editorial in our columns on April 18, 1885, which contained advice which is peculiarly fitting to the present situation.

In discussing "Congress and the Services" then we took occasion to point out that "two mistakes are made by officers of the Army and Navy in presenting measures to Congress: First, their bills are the expression of individual or class opinions, and not the matured result of careful discussion and decision by a majority of officers; consequently they are immediately subject to the assault of other officers and are killed by the opposition directed against them by the Services themselves. Next, the bills suggested by officers usually propose an immediate and radical upsetting of the existing order. It seems to be forgotten that the Army and Navy are the growth of years; that their organization is not to be arbitrarily altered by a stroke of the pen. * * * We must ultimately appeal in all matters requiring legislation to a civil and not a military judgment. What is chiefly needed to instruct and influence this civil judgment is the development of a sound public opinion in the Services themselves; public opinion based upon a discussion and comparison of personal military experiences and a careful study of the laws and the experience of foreign services in their application to our own Service. We have no such public opinion now, the Service opinions being as various and conflicting as the prejudices and interests of individuals or classes. Yet each of these varying or irreconcilable opinions is announced with all the confidence of universal acceptance. Is it strange that Congress finds itself bewildered and distracted with the sound of these jangling voices and with the best of disposition to do does nothing? If officers cannot agree as to what they want, how can they expect Congress to agree as to what should be given them?"

Who will deny that this babel of voices confuses Congress to-day and that in the tumult the best interests of the Service may be lost sight of? Nothing can be gained for the Army by threshing out differences of opinion among officers before Congress. Even if one side should win with a measure beneficial to the Service, a harm would be done by the exhibition of personal feeling and apparent discord among the officers that might more than counterbalance the good done by the triumph of one set of reformers. Let this be well understood, that the subjects over which the contention is going on are not so important that they cannot await the formation of a sound public opinion of which we spoke more than a quarter of a century ago, and that lesser reforms obtained by a harmonious pulling together will be worth a larger reform gained after the display of much bitterness and strife.

Speaking of the bill to place surviving general officers of Volunteers upon the retired list of the Army, the Kennebec Journal, Augusta, Me., says: "One hundred and twenty-eight major generals and five hundred and sixty-one brigadier generals were commissioned in the Volunteer service in the Civil War. Twenty now survive. Twelve of the survivors are over eighty years of age; the others are over seventy, several of them closely approximating fourscore. The simple statement of the case would seem to be argument enough to warrant the bestowal upon these few aged survivors of a host of leaders of the honor and emoluments that would be conferred by an act such as already has been passed as to two members of their class. Such an act would be a just and gracious recognition that would not fail to meet the hearty approval of the American people. The Maine general officers in the list of survivors are Cham-

berlain and Connor, and Nickerson, who now resides in Massachusetts."

While much has been said about the great cost of the Panama Canal and the important effect it will have upon ocean trade currents, it is not likely that for some generations at least it will ever attain to the importance of the Sault Ste. Marie Canals in point of tonnage passing through and influence upon freight rates. These "Soo" canals afford an easy passage from Lake Superior to the lower lakes. In eight months of the year they carry a far greater commerce than is borne by the Suez Canal, the Kiel Canal and the Manchester Ship Canal combined. If the commerce of the Erie Canal, the Welland and the canals of the St. Lawrence is added the aggregate will fall short of reaching the enormous total floated by the "Soo" waterway. In 1910 this tonnage reached 62,363,218 tons, an increase in one year of 4,468,069 tons. The figures of the prospective tonnage of the Panama Canal seem insignificant in comparison. The canals at the Sault, popularly known as the "Soo," have been constructed in the last sixty years by the state of Michigan, the United States Government and the Dominion of Canada. Their aggregate cost, including maintenance up to the present time, is less than \$25,000,000, making them the cheapest waterways in point of proportional cost to tonnage known to man. In half a century, according to a writer in Cassier's Magazine, they have saved to the American people at least two billions of dollars, and made possible the rapid development of the vast mineral resources of the Lake Superior country and the rich agricultural sections of the Northwest, which to many people have seemed to depend wholly upon railroad advancement for their growth. From the fact that one-sixth of the entire commerce of the United States is now carried by the splendid merchant marine of the Great Lakes one can understand the importance of the canals which can win such a distinction in the country owning the greatest railroad systems in the world. Names of Army officers of great distinction are associated with their construction. Two great locks are named after Gen. O. M. Poe and Gen. Godfrey Weitzel, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A. The Weitzel lock was opened in 1881 and the Poe lock in 1896. Another lock has been named after Col. C. E. L. B. Davis, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A. An officer whose opinions have been of great value in the development of the canals is Col. C. McD. Townsend, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., who has explained in a masterly way the necessity of making a separate and free waterway to feed the new locks. The present plans provide for an enormous expansion of lake commerce, and with the Canadian canal and lock will be amply sufficient until the time when the Lake Superior commerce exceeds 200,000,000 tons annually. The average number of vessels passing through the three locks of the St. Mary's Falls Canal daily is eighty-four, and of these twenty-seven were locked through the Canadian canal and fifty-seven through the American canal. The former canal carried fifty-eight per cent. of the total tonnage, although more than ninety per cent. of it was freighted in ships carrying the Stars and Stripes.

As there has been a belief in some quarters that the clothing allowance for an enlisted man for his first enlistment is not sufficient, it is interesting to make comparisons with persons in civil life. For the entire enlistment of three years the allowance is \$142.44, the initial allowance being \$69.39. Taking a third of that we have \$47.48 as the per capita allowance per year for the enlisted men. In the statement issued by the Department of Commerce and Labor it is said that the average expenditures for clothing for families is \$114.90, of which \$34.38 is expended on account of the husband, \$26.37 for the wife and \$54.15 for the children. When it is considered that the husband clothes himself about as he pleases on the \$34.38 it would seem that the allowance for the enlisted man, which is \$13 more, is about right. The clothing allowance of the enlisted man has been reduced because the number and kind of articles he has had to furnish at his own expense have been reduced. Now the blanket is lent to the soldier, and when he is discharged it can be renovated and used again, and consequently the Government does not have to buy as many blankets as formerly. When in full operation the present plan will reduce the number of blankets to be bought by the Government by about half. On his re-enlistment the soldier gets for the whole period only \$103.61, a material decrease from the amount received on his first enlistment, and there may be a question as to how far this decrease operates to check re-enlistment. Quartermaster General Aleshire of the Army says that he does not know why such a decrease is made, and if the reason is not apparent to him it may be asked who will be likely to know. Indeed, he goes so far as to say that men would not be so likely to re-enlist because of this cutting down of the clothing allowance. The Government lost \$900,000 by changes of uniform between 1898 and 1908, which, taking the average per year, would be about \$1 per enlisted man.

Army matters that need prompt attention at the hands of legislators are coming to the front continually. In the annual report of Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., commanding the Philippines Division, is a suggestion that merits early action by the lawmakers. It has to do with the present organization of the various staff corps. At present when an officer is detailed from the line and is serving in a staff corps it is necessary to

relieve him from duty in the staff if he receives promotion in his proper arm of the Service. "In these circumstances the prospective promotion of an officer frequently operates to prevent his detail, and the condition at best results in a rapid change of personnel in the staff corps as well as in the line. It is expensive to the Government, inconvenient for individual officers, reduces the advantages of the detail system, and injures both the line and the staff by destroying the stability necessary to the efficiency of both." The A.G. of the Philippines Division, therefore, with the approval of the general commanding, recommends that a legislative enactment should provide that when an officer is thus promoted he may continue to serve in such staff corps as an extra officer of the grade to which he is promoted and the number of officers in such staff corps in the next lower grade shall be correspondingly reduced until the extra officer is relieved, when his successor shall be detailed from the grade held by such officer at the date of his detail in the staff department. It is understood, of course, that nothing in such a law should be construed to increase the total number of officers in the Army nor to increase the total number of officers in any staff corps as now prescribed by law. This recommendation is one that needs prompt consideration. As General Bell says, "It is the particular one which has caused more dissatisfaction than any other. It should be rectified, and it is believed that this legislative proceeding would correct a serious defect in the law constituting a detailed staff."

Ambitious military writers may find a valuable hint in the suggestion of Col. James Parker, 11th U.S. Cav., that the Service would be materially benefited by a work on castrametation, the thought having come to him during his service at the mobilization camp at San Antonio that an authoritative treatise on the science of making camps, especially semi-permanent camps, would be of great benefit to officers and soldiers as a reference book. It would also have a beneficial effect on sanitation and comfort. In laying out a camp commanders should from the first have a clear idea of what is needed. As far as possible the camp should be made complete from the first, and not, as is usually the case, gradually improved, making constant small fatigue details necessary. A manual would make this possible. The following subjects should be discussed in such a book; Staking out the camp; pitching tents; picket lines and horse shelters; latrines; garbage incinerators; ditches and walks; saddle racks; cook houses and mess tents; arm racks and shelves; bath houses and washstands; recreation tent; guardhouse; pack and wagon train; post exchange; adjutant's office, quartermaster's tents, commissary tents and hospital; winter camps. In the January Cavalry Journal Colonel Parker tells of the camp he lived in at Fort Garland, Colo., in the winter of 1879-80, when the officers' and men's tents were erected on top of picket walls, seven feet high, the tent thus forming only the roof of the structure, the picket walls of upright logs sunk in the ground being mud plastered outside, the officers' tents having fireplaces. The stables were built of wicker work, on which was piled, top and sides, the partly frozen stable manure, part of it not frozen, thus maintaining the temperature of the stable above the freezing point. The guardhouse, bath houses, etc., were dugouts.

The letter in another column of this issue from a Christian Scientist, while broad and catholic in its general terms, might lead on hasty reading to the conclusion that the Army administration in the Canal Zone has been hostile to that form of religion. Nothing of the kind, of course, can be ascribed to the ideas or principles governing the control of the Zone by Colonel Goethals and his associates. Whatever rules have been laid down relative to medical practice have been made primarily for reasons of sanitation, and no thought of religious differences has entered into them. It must be manifest to all our readers that it would be in violation of its express duty if the Zone administration should permit, for example, a religious body to defy vaccination orders on the ground that one of its beliefs was in complete medical freedom. In a climate where fever scourges spread with alarming rapidity and where great native sluggishness and apathy in matters of sanitation must be overcome, the necessity of sharp obedience to the medical laws prescribed must be recognized by all right-minded persons.

Apropos of the remarks in our issue of Dec. 30 relative to the practicing of Christian Scientists in the Canal Zone is a recent decision of a German court on that subject. A man contracted with a Christian Scientist for the treatment of himself and his family and paid for this \$15. He became convinced that the treatment had not accomplished much, and brought suit for the repayment of his money. The court sustained his plea on the ground that the contract was invalid, as it would be totally subversive of sound social conditions to permit a business of contracts in which one party claimed to have special relations with God to enable him to control the health of others. The belief that one may by special divine gifts be able to heal the sick may be held in certain quarters; but the exercise of a trade based on the practice of prayer as a healing power cannot be granted the protection of the law. It was also held by the court that such a trade conflicts with the interests of public health, as its practice interferes with the proper treatment, at the right time, by the physician, the professional protector of the public health.

Improvement in the construction of buildings such as are necessary at Army posts is likely to lead to a larger use of the detached house, as the Q.M. Department finds that that style of house is preferable. The department is now constructing buildings at posts by the "cement gun" method at a cost one-half that of similar buildings constructed under other methods. The expectation is to quarter officers on an average of about \$4,000 per set of officers' quarters for a regiment. The present plan is to construct one style of quarters for field officers, another style for captains and another style for lieutenants. The cost is fully fifty per cent. lower than the average cost of the permanent buildings for officers' quarters in any post garrisoned to-day. Now that the cost of the building has been reduced there is not much saving as between a double house and houses with fifty feet between each building; and it is certainly better to have them detached. The department believes the cement gun method is better than the Aiken jack system. By the gun method laths are covered with a sort of mesh able to hold a liquid cement. This cement is then discharged upon the mesh by means of pumps, or "guns," and in solidifying makes the wall. The barrack at San Antonio was constructed with the cement gun, and has been very satisfactory. The Q.M.G. believes that in view of the progress in methods of construction the cost of officers' quarters in the Philippines can be reduced for general officers from \$12,000 to \$10,000, and for colonels or officers above the rank of captain from \$10,000 to \$8,000. The cost of buildings in the Philippines that would answer the purpose it would seem ought to be less, but this is not the case, as shown by the experience of constructing quartermasters. The cost of all the materials there is greater than in the United States. The cement gun has been recently tested as a means of coating the surface of rock in Culebra Cut, Canal Zone, to prevent disintegration. The gun is a compressed air apparatus for forcing cement and sand through the nozzle, at the mouth of which water is mixed with these materials, forming the concrete, which is cast upon the rock with such force as to become part of the rock itself.

At the horse show in Denver, Colo., on Jan. 18, McCaskey, pride of the 9th U.S. Cavalry, beautifully ridden by Lieut. William C. F. Nicholson, won the high jump at five feet three inches. Brocton, ridden by Lieut. Frank K. Chapin, was second; Dimple, ridden by Lieut. Guy W. McClelland, was third, and Big Enough, owned by Capt. E. S. Wheeler, F.A., was fourth. In the high school event Sergt. Joseph Woodford, 9th U.S. Cav., from Fort D. A. Russell, with a bay gelding named Dock, was a close second. In this event dancing and various kinds of capering counted. Sergeant Johnson, of the 9th, on Dimple, was third, and Midget, under Farrier W. H. Butler, of the same regiment, was fourth. In the class for hunters and jumpers up to carrying 165 pounds and under 190 pounds the following was the result: Lieutenant Chapin, first; Lieut. Emil Engel, 9th Cav., second; Lieutenant Nicholson, third; Lieutenant McClelland fourth. On Jan. 16, in the event for hunters and jumpers carrying 190 pounds or more, Lieutenant Nicholson on McCaskey was second, Captain Wheeler on Big Enough was third, the winner being a civilian. McCaskey was easily the best of the Army horses exhibited and won much popularity by making a record for the stockyards amphitheater in the high jump. Sergeant Woodford's mount, which a local scribe called "a wonderful rough horse," was much admired by the feminine spectators because of his graceful stepping in the high school event. A Denver Post writer had this to say in light vein of the Cavalry at the show: "Have you seen the new Cavalry seat yet? Uncle Sam rides now with his toes out and his spurs headed toward the girths. Captain Wheeler, who, outside of his ideas on the subject, is one of the nicest fellows I ever met, was explaining it all to me last night. The fad is a direct importation from France, and the Captain says that all continental armies have accepted this last word in horsemanship—all except the British. The main argument is, I believe, that one can ride a barebacked horse better this way."

The hope we expressed recently at the time of the dishonorable discharge of Melvin A. Sheppard, the champion runner, from the 22d Regiment, of New York city, relative to the permanent disbarment from armory games of athletes who have been discharged from National Guard organizations for failure to do military duty, is being realized to an extent that may carry an effective lesson to all athletes in the Militia. At the games of the Millrose Athletic Association at the 47th Regiment armory in Brooklyn, on Jan. 20, Sheppard was ready to start as a member of the Irish-American relay team, but Major John De Witt Klemeyer, of the 47th, referee of the games, announced that under no conditions would Sheppard be allowed to start, and further that "Sheppard will not be allowed to compete in any other building of the National Guard in the state of New York." It had been predicted that the military authorities might weaken in respect to a strict enforcement of the order against Sheppard and might confine his disbarment only to strictly regimental games. That excess of the athletic spirit can injure a military organization was amply demonstrated in the old days, when companies would offer all sorts of inducements to prominent athletes to join, even to the extent of paying their company dues from the general funds and virtually excusing them from drill, pampering these muscular stars in a way that could not fail to injure discipline. Now that the "peerless" Sheppard has learned that evasion of military duty is to bring its penalty in every armory of the state, lesser athletes may appreciate the fact that enlistment in the National Guard under present-day conditions, approximating it to Regular Army standards, carries with it other obligations than the mere winning of athletic medals.

One of the beneficial results of the exhaustive study of typhoid fever in the Army is the comparison of the country-recruited with the city-recruited regiment. From the fever statistics afforded by the presence of troops in maneuver camps and other places where troops concentrate, it has been found that regiments recruited from country towns are fifty per cent. more likely to carry infection to a camp than those coming from the large cities. Typhoid is a country disease, and that it is more prevalent in small towns than in the large centers

of population is placed beyond doubt by the studies of the military sanitarians. All military surgeons are convinced that while it may be possible to limit the spread of typhoid fever among soldiers in camp, it is impossible to prevent its appearance in any large gathering of soldiers. This for the reason that some men of each regiment will probably become infected before coming to the camp, although they may show no signs of the disease; again there are a number of men who have had the disease and are themselves cured, but who still harbor the germ of the fever and excrete it. These persons are known as "typhoid carriers"; one of these men in a regiment may unknowingly infect a whole camp. Col. Robert Smart, Surgeon General of the National Guard of New Mexico, has been enthusiastically trying to awaken the troops of the state to the danger of typhoid in camps and to the necessity of following the practice of the Regular Army in seeking immunization through vaccination.

One of the most important international gatherings to be held anywhere in 1912 will be the Twelfth International Navigation Congress, which will begin its sessions in Philadelphia on May 23. Lieut. Col. James C. Sanford, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., is the general secretary of this congress. This will be the first meeting of this body since the sessions in St. Petersburg in 1908, and will be the first in America. Previous congresses have been held at intervals of about four years since 1885. The purposes of these congresses are to further the progress of work in the interest of navigation. Their success and growing importance are evidenced by the rapid growth in membership. The permanent association which conducts the congresses now includes thirty-five nations in its membership, as well as thousands of the foremost engineers and navigation authorities of the world. Its headquarters are in Brussels and it is governed by a commission composed of delegates from the various countries holding membership. A brilliant array of expert writers will contribute papers, but a large attendance of foreign engineers and navigation authorities is expected. South America will send a considerable delegation, and others will come from Japan and Australia. Many corporations and individuals are joining the permanent association, while others become temporary members for this one congress. This may be done by the payment of a small fee, which entitles the member to a seat in the congress and to receive all the printed reports of proceedings. Applications for membership and requests for information should be made to Colonel Sanford, The Bourse, Philadelphia, Pa. The proceedings will be divided into two sections, one on inland waterways and the other on ocean navigation. Arrangements for the congress are in the hands of two organizing commissions, general and local. The executive committee of the general commission consists of Brig. Gen. C. W. Raymond, U.S.A., retired, J. Hampton Moore, Congressman from Pennsylvania, and Lieutenant Colonel Sanford.

That substantial pecuniary rewards come to him who knows how to train or select proper racing horses is proved by the success of a retired officer of the Army. Daily Racing Form, of Chicago, in its issue of Dec. 30, said: "With a small but well selected band of horses Capt. P. M. Walker [Philip E. M. Walker] cut quite a figure in the racing of 1911, reaping the due reward in success and popular esteem attendant on a course of straightforward integrity in racing affairs." The stable of Captain Walker included ten horses, which brought in total winnings of \$20,795. Of this Oakhurst won \$4,685, Aspirin \$4,165, Isidora \$3,485 and Baby Wolf \$2,870. Captain Walker is ninth in the list of thirty leading money-winners of 1911, the first being S. C. Hildreth with a total of \$47,473. That Captain Walker is rapidly coming to the front is shown by the fact that in 1910 his winnings amounted to only \$2,565. In 1911 Captain Walker's horses won forty-three times, were second thirty-one times and third twenty-four times.

The St. Louis Post-Dispatch on Jan. 15 having published an editorial entirely misrepresenting the United States troops in their efforts to disarm the Moros, a former soldier of the 1st, 4th and 19th U.S. Infantry sent a correction to the paper, which refused to publish it. The Post-Dispatch laid great stress upon the press despatches, about "a thousand Moros" having been killed, whereas the Moros surrendered without any fighting. The attempt of the Post-Dispatch to manufacture sympathy for the Moros by calling this disarming "subjugation" is a ludicrous reflection upon the laws in force in New York and every other American city which places restrictions upon the carrying of firearms. Indeed, we never heard the extravagances of even the Sullivan anti-weapon bill as applied last year in New York even referred to as "subjugation" though spoken of in almost every other form of obfuscation, and although the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence were quoted against it.

Key West, Fla., had a great time on Jan. 22, 23 and 24 in celebration of the fact that the island city has at last been bound to the mainland by the completion of Henry M. Flagler's oversea railroad. The second train over the forty-six-mile concrete road bed had on board Assistant Secretary of War Oliver, representing the President; representatives of several foreign countries and a Congressional delegation numbering sixty-eight persons. Among the naval vessels in port were the Portuguese cruiser Republica, the Cuban cruiser Hatuey and the Fifth Division of the Atlantic Fleet of the U.S. Navy, under command of Rear Admiral Fiske, consisting of the Washington, Capt. R. M. Hughes, flagship of Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske; North Carolina and the scout cruisers Birmingham, Vicksburg and Salem. The House Committee on Naval Affairs, which arrived on the Congressional special, will take a trip to Havana before returning to Washington. The cruiser Washington was at its disposal for that purpose.

A veterinarian surgeon of the Swedish army, with the rank of first lieutenant, whose father served in our Civil War, writes saying: "I would gladly have given my services to the U.S. Army but for the low rank of the veterinarians there. It is a fact that the veterinarian surgeons of the U.S. Army are the lowest in rank in

all the world, not excepting any foreign country, and it seems hardly possible that such a condition can remain permanent. Both the Chief of Staff and the War Secretary must be fully aware of the necessity of a higher order of veterinarians and try their best to convert the Congress to their opinion."

Characterizing the brand of moving pictures showing Indian life and romance as untrue and faked, M. Friedman, superintendent of the Carlisle Indian School, declares that some organized effort should be made by the Indians and by the Government to have these pictures censored, as they are an injustice to the Red Man and are doing much harm. The majority of these pictures do not even have Indians to pose for them. Anyone who knows the Indian and his environment at first hand sees that white men or Mexicans usually pose as Indians, with blackened faces, wigs and Indian costume; their actions and gestures are absurdly grotesque and exaggerated. These make-believes do not run, talk or walk like Indians, and their whole make-up brands them as fakirs. The stories consist of some romance impossible to Indian nature, a hold-up, or a battle of some kind. Quite often the Indians are made to do acts of seemingly heartless cruelty. The old days of strife and warfare are permanently gone. The new Indian is a worker, who is an integral part of the life of the country. Mr. Friedman says: "The Indian is rapidly taking his place in America as a good citizen, and nothing should stand in the way of his worthy ambition to break away from the old life. There is hope in the awakening of the Indian himself, and the disgust with which he views such misrepresentations. He is sure to make himself heard."

The cost per day for subsisting a prisoner in the U.S. penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kas., in 1910 was \$0.112 and at the U.S. penitentiary, McNeil Island, Washington, the cost was \$0.123. These figures are taken from the annual report of the Attorney General of the United States. The daily average ration cost in the Regular Army in the United States last year was 22.75 cents, or about twice the cost of subsisting a prisoner. This shows the liberality in the subsistence supplied to the soldiers of the Army. If the Department were disposed to bring the food cost down to what a man could subsist on, without any thought of that variety and quality which are essential to the contentment and physical well being of the soldier, it would appear that a marked reduction could be made in the ration cost. The report of the Commissary General, which was summarized in our issue of Oct. 21 last, showed marked differences in the ration cost as affected by local conditions. In Alaska the cost on account of the price of beef and transportation was 38.89 cents; in Hawaii it was 24.10 cents; in Porto Rico, 28.72 cents; aboard transports, 23.52 cents, and in the Philippines, 24.56.

In a report on the second Hague Conference and its relations to the evacuation of the wounded in naval warfare Surg. Frank L. Pleadwell, U.S.N., says in the U.S.N. Medical Bulletin: "The Turkish and Persian delegates to the convention reserved the right of replacing the red cross on the flag by the red crescent and the red lion (or the red sun), respectively. Their appeal for reciprocity in this direction was accepted by the several delegations, but not by the conference as a whole. In the convention of 1889 the representative from Siam likewise stated that his government places beside the red cross an emblem sacred in the Buddhist religion, also in red, and called 'the flame.' During the Russo-Japanese War the Japanese, in addition to flying the distinctive flag of the Geneva Convention, painted the red cross on the smokestacks of their hospital ships. The Russian hospital ships adopted the same device."

In view of the frequent scandals in cities relative to the overuse of automobiles by the municipal officials it is instructive to note the care with which motor vehicles are used by the Army in Washington. Each of the two attending surgeons has one; there is one at the War Department; an old one is held in reserve for general use, and there is one in the hands of the constructing quartermaster in charge of the construction at Fort Myer and at the Walter Reed General Hospital. There are also two motor trucks. In this list is not included the automobile of the President, the Commander-in-Chief of the Army. It will thus be seen that a very modest use is given to autos by the officers and departments of the Army in the National Capital, and their economical use of such means of conveyance might well be taken as a lesson by officials of our large cities.

In an article in McClure's a prominent corporation lawyer of New York, Mr. William W. Cook, proposes to settle the problem of railroad control by creating a gigantic corporation with a capital of twenty-five billions (\$25,000,000,000) to take over the railroads of the country, the United States guaranteeing three per cent. on the stock, choosing a self-perpetuating board of 25 directors, to be chosen with the approval of the President of the United States, and possibly of the U.S. Senate. The control of special interests might be still further prevented, he thinks, by following the example of the Bank of England, in which "the right of voting for directors is limited to stockholders who have owned for six months at least £500 of the bank stock. Each stockholder has but one vote; no proxies are allowed."

At Rock Island Arsenal manufacture of pack outfits, model of 1911, for 650 automatic machine rifles, model of 1909, and of pack outfits for twelve batteries of Vickers-Maxim 75 mm. guns is in progress. A new design of battery store wagon has been completed. For Cavalry Equipment Board the Arsenal is making an aparejo for troop led horse, with hair packing, a form to insure uniformity in stuffing aparejos, a modification in design of both officers' and service saddles and minor modifications of holster for cavalry .45 Colt's automatic pistol, curb chain and hook, saber carrier, intrenching tool carrier and saber scabbard.

DEVELOPMENT OF AN EFFECTIVE DEFENSE.

SECOND AND CONCLUDING ARTICLE.

Undoubtedly it was the intention of the framers of the Constitution of the United States to make one of the principal duties of Congress the enactment of legislation necessary to provide for our common defense and to secure to the nation the blessings of liberty, and Congress was given specific powers to make effective these desires. Our common defense can only adequately be provided for by legislation which will permit, in peace, of a proper development and organization of our military resources.

The sentiments of this nation seem to be against a large standing Army, and it seems to be generally accepted that the people of this country are irrevocably opposed to that compulsory service which will so train the young men of the nation as to make them capable defenders of the blessings of liberty bequeathed them by the founders of this nation. If this is a fact; if the people are unwilling to permit the young man to receive the discipline, training and knowledge of arms which will make him a better man as a citizen and an efficient defender of his country when its principles, policies or life is threatened; if the nation will not see the economic advantage to the country resulting from a system by which every available man is so disciplined and mentally trained that he becomes a more potent factor in the national life; if our people become too careless, too effeminate, too greedy after wealth to devote part of their lives to such preparation as will enable them to defend and preserve the national life, then we are forced to rely upon obtaining sufficient volunteer enlistments in our Regular Army and Militia as will make of them an adequate force to prevent invasion, and the nation should not shrink from the largely increased expense which such a system entails.

As the policy of the nation seems to be that, in war, about two-thirds of its first line will be furnished by the Militia, it is of the utmost importance to organize and train this militia so that when needed it will furnish an efficient fighting machine. If this machine will not function when called upon to fight, it is expensive at any price.

It has been well established that modern armies must be organized into certain proportions of the various arms, also into units with the proper staffs to administer, to supply and keep in health the men composing them.

In the United States the division is the smallest tactical unit which is so organized that it has its proper proportion of the different arms which will make it effective as a fighting machine; it is also an administrative unit. This division has a certain proportion of infantry, field artillery, cavalry, engineers, signal troops and hospital troops, for it has been found that infantry, alone and unsupported by field artillery fire, is ineffective on the modern battlefield. The cavalry is needed for patrolling and messenger duty, the engineers for repairing roads and bridges and laying out defenses, the signal troops to keep the various parts of the division in communication with its commanding officer, and the hospital troops to look after the sick and wounded and to evacuate them; that is, to send them to the rear. In peace, the division has about 566 officers and 8,258 men. On the outbreak of war these numbers must be increased to 653 and 17,808 respectively; that is, eighty-seven officers and 9,550 men must be suddenly secured from some source. As matters stand to-day they would probably be raw recruits—men absolutely unfamiliar with the part they are to play in war, and it would require weeks of training before these men could be effectively used in the field. If this division is to be suddenly expanded from its peace to war strength there must be a reserve of trained men to supply this difference and, in addition, there must be a reserve of trained men to supply the 293 officers and 8,325 men that experience shows would be needed to keep these troops in the field at effective war strength for six months.

Two or three divisions are usually joined together to form an army. It is found that this army, to be thoroughly effective, needs certain troops and trains not furnished by the division. A certain proportion of infantry is needed to form provost guards and act on the line of communication. In addition, certain technical troops are needed to meet the conditions of the modern battlefield. These are the heavy field artillery, the pontooners, the aero wireless and the evacuation hospitals. These troops are organized into what is called the auxiliary division and form part of each field army. If a division is sent off by itself the troops it needs from the auxiliary division are sent with it, but they are taken always from the auxiliary division.

Tables given below (1 Division) will show the organizations prescribed by military experts for one division at peace strength, at war strength and the reserves necessary to mobilize and keep this division at war strength during six months of field service. They also show the numbers for formation of an auxiliary division. Two or three of these divisions, when joined together with the necessary auxiliary troops form what is called an army or, in foreign armies, a corps. The auxiliary division in the United States is shown by the table (1 Auxiliary Division).

If the proportions of the various arms as given in these tables are greatly changed or if that reserve is not provided which will mobilize and keep it at effective strength during war service, the efficiency of the machine is seriously impaired. The nation, in organizing its military resources so as to protect its various interests, might be likened to a municipality organizing a fire department, the business proposition being, what protection against fire is advisable and what rate of insurance against fire can the municipality afford to pay. A rich municipality will probably cover the entire city with protection and provide a sufficient number of fire companies to adequately do this, and it will be willing to pay what is necessary to make the service efficient. A city which will be provided with water service and fire plugs, and each

fire company will have the engines, hose carts, ladders, fire extinguishers and other material and the trained personnel to efficiently handle it. It would be absurd to keep these companies at considerable expense and then, when one was needed, to have it appear at a fire with only half enough hose to reach from the nearest plug to the burning building. It would be absurd not to have it equipped with the ladders, axes, fire extinguishers and other accessories, which experience has shown to be necessary for its efficient service. It would be absurd to give to one of these companies an antiquated engine which would only get the water to the second story of a six-story building.

A poor municipality or town may not have sufficient revenues to properly protect all of its buildings against fire, but if it does organize a fire department the companies forming part of it will certainly be properly equipped and organized so that, when called upon, they will render efficient service in proportion to their strength and in proportion, likewise, to the money spent upon their keep. To do otherwise would be so obnoxious to the business sense of our people that they would not tolerate a government permitting such administration.

The Militia, as at present organized in many of the states, when considered as an adjunct of the national army is such an absurdity that it becomes, then, of interest not only to the Militia but to the general government to take those steps necessary to organize the Militia so that, when used as part of the Federal troops, it will be effective, and the National Government must be willing to pay for the adequate development of this part of our military resources.

The Governors of the states undoubtedly will help the Federal Government in so organizing the Militia that it will form an efficient fighting unit when called to the defense of the nation; however, the states cannot be expected to pay for an organization which is of use only to the National Government, nor can they be expected to pay for the maintenance of the expensive cavalry, field artillery and auxiliary arms which are of no practical use to the states, but which are essential to the Militia to make it effective as part of the Army of the United States. It is believed, then, that the Federal Government should willingly appropriate monies for the development in the Militia of the field artillery, cavalry and auxiliary arms; and to pay for the reservists which are needed to mobilize and keep effective at war strength the Militia when it is called into the service of the United States. These reservists certainly affect only the National Government, and if the National Government will not conscript, will not make trained soldiers of its citizens by compulsory service, then it must pay for the volunteers which will furnish this reserve. It is believed that an adequate reserve can be obtained by making contracts with militiamen who have served three years with the colors, these contracts to require the service of three years as reservists of the first line, the personnel of these reserves to return to their organizations for two weeks during the first and second years of their service as reservists, no service being required of them during the third year. In case of war they would join their organizations and serve for the war or for the remaining time of their enlistment. It is believed that this should be made very easy for the men signing these contracts to be released from them. This is now done with the members of the Militia; if a man moves from a certain city he is discharged or transferred to another Militia organization. The same could easily be done with the reservists. The second line of reserves are those who furnish the ten per centum of depot troops and the personnel needed to keep all organizations in the field at war strength for six months' service, and could be provided in a similar way.

With reference to the pay of the militiamen in active service, it is believed that, especially in mounted organizations, a horse should be provided for the officer and a certain appropriation made to cover the original cost or part of the cost of the officer's uniform and equipment; also that first sergeants and other men whose services are continuously needed should be paid, but it is not believed that the Federal Government should be called upon to pay the enlisted men nor the officers in the higher grades except as now provided by law.

General Macomb, in his address to the National Guard Convention in October, 1910, stated that before readiness for field service can be obtained in the Militia he was satisfied that ultimately the following requirements would have to be fulfilled, and these are what your Association should strive to obtain for the Militia Field Artillery:

1. A nucleus of trained men and trained horses as part of the permanent establishment of each Militia battery.
2. Larger and more suitable armories designed especially to give facilities for indoor instruction in the conduct of fire.
3. More adequate financial support both from the Federal Government and the states concerned, and a definite and distinct allotment of funds exclusively for field artillery instruction.
4. A system of appointment which will secure officers of suitable education.

Undoubtedly the carrying out of his ideas would increase not only the development of the field artillery, but the development of the other auxiliary arms which will make the existing infantry efficient when considered as part of that Federal force which must defend the nation's life. Something more, however, is necessary and that is the concerted action by those interested in obtaining an organization which will give us, in time of war, efficient fighting units properly officered, properly equipped and properly trained, and give us trained reservists in sufficient number to keep these organizations at efficient strength when called upon to fight.

To obtain any concerted action the citizen must be willing to give such study to this important subject of national defense as will enable him to think intelligently on any policy proposed. He will, by such study, at least conclude that the present development of our military resources will not furnish a protection to the nation against invasion.

If the United States is unwilling to follow all other great nations in their methods of providing a trained army, which requires every young man to devote one or two years to the training which will make him an efficient unit in the nation's defense, then the people and

Congress must not shrink from the large appropriations necessary to provide an army by means of voluntary enlistment.

In order that any policy for national defense may be carried out, it is necessary, first, that a policy be formulated which will be approved by the nation and by Congress; and, second, that means may be provided so that this general policy when approved will be adhered to and carried out.

In the last session of Congress, a bill was introduced to establish a council of national defense which provided as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there is hereby established a council of national defense, consisting of the Secretary of War, who shall be president of the council; the Secretary of the Navy, the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate, the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs of the Senate, the chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs of the Senate, the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs of the House of Representatives, the chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs of the House of Representatives, the Chief of the General Staff of the Army, the aid for operations of the fleet of the Navy, the president of the Army War College, and the president of the Naval War College.

Sec. 2. That said council shall determine a general policy of national defense and shall recommend to the President, for transmission to Congress, such measures relating to the national defense as it shall deem necessary and expedient: Provided, That in time of war said council shall meet only upon the request of the President of the United States.

Sec. 3. That said council shall meet at least once in each calendar year on such date or dates as it shall fix: Provided, That special meetings may be called by the president of the council except in time of war: And provided further, That any member of the Cabinet, any Senator, any Representative, and any officer of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps or Militia, may be called for consultation at any meeting of the council.

Sec. 4. That for carrying out the purpose of this act there is hereby appropriated, out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$20,000, to be available until expended, and to be expended upon vouchers signed by the president of the council: Provided, That all necessary expenses of the chairman of committees of the Senate and of the House of Representatives, when called to attend meetings of said council when Congress is not in session, shall be paid from this appropriation, upon approval by the president of the council.

It is believed that had this bill become a law a long step would have been made towards an ultimate development of the military resources of the United States as would protect and maintain it effectively in its position as one of the great world powers.

NATIONAL DEFENSE.

FORCE IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

In the North American Review Rear Admiral Mahan discusses the subject of "The Place of Force in International Relations." He shows that law often lags behind conditions, and often overrules them. In either case there results an inapplicability, from which the attempt to decide by law would work actual injustice. Only by specific treaty, accepting our Monroe Doctrine as binding on both parties, could it be given a statutory position recognizable as determinative by an arbitral court. The final adjustments have been by diplomacy, unaided by law, yet influenced by force. Not only does law for its efficacy depend upon force, as is shown by the entire paraphernalia of justice from the single policeman to the final court of appeal, but under law and within law force continually controls. In the wars of the last half century sentiment rather than self-interest was the controlling factor, and it is a cardinal mistake to assume that nations now go to war, or are preparing for war, under the impression that there is financial profit in injuring a neighbor.

As the motives of these several wars referred to rose far above a mere financial advantage, so their results have been beneficial from a nobler point of view. "The preservation of the North American Union, with the abolition of the degradation of mankind in slavery, and of the disastrous economical condition of slave labor; the welding of the German race into the German nation, followed by the great industrial and economic advance, which only a unified administration could have insured; the detachment of Bosnia, Herzegovina and Bulgaria from the rule of Turkey, the benefit to the inhabitants of those provinces, attested by the results and newly witnessed to in the past years by the miseries of Albania under continued Turkish rule; the advantage to Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines from the substitution of American influence, or American control, for that of Spain; the opportunity of Japan, and her national security, purchased by the successes in Manchuria at a money cost far exceeding in proportion that of any of the other wars named—all these are instances of benefits secured by war, and which could not have been secured by law, for in no one of the cases was there a law which could have accomplished the specific result."

To right what is amiss, to convert, to improve, to develop, is of the very essence of the Christian ideal. Without man's responsive effort, God Himself is—not powerless—but deprived of the instrument through which alone He wills to work. Hence the recognition that, if force is necessary, force must be used for the benefit of the community, of the commonwealth, of the world. This fundamental proposition is not impaired by the fact that force is best exercised through law, when adequate law exists. Except as the expression of right, law is an incubus. Christianity as a religious system

1 DIVISION.

	Peace Strength.		War Strength		Reserve to Mobilize.		To supply depots to keep in field 6 months.	
	Off-cers.	Men.	Off-cers.	Men.	Off-cers.	Men.	Off-cers.	Men.
9 Regiments Infantry.....	414	5,950	465	13,500	51	7,550	233	6,750
5 Troops Cavalry.....	22	275	30	800	8	525	13	360
2 Regiments Field Art.....	74	1,226	90	2,252	16	1,026	40	1,003
1 Pioneer Battalion.....	12	302	15	501	3	199	4	150
1 Field Bttn. Sig. Troops.....	10	130	11	207	1	77	3	62
4 Ambulance Companies.....	17	225	21	318	4	93		
4 Field Hospitals.....	17	150	21	280	4	80		
Total	566	8,258	653	17,808	87	9,550	293	8,325

1 AUXILIARY DIVISION.

	Peace Strength.		War Strength		Reserve to Mobilize.		To supply depots to keep in field 6 months.	
	Off-cers.	Men.	Off-cers.	Men.	Off-cers.	Men.	Off-cers.	Men.
3 Regiments Infantry.....	138	1,950	153	4,500	15	2,550	76	2,250
2 Battns. H.F.A.....	26	460	26	920	0	460		420
1 Pontoon Battalion.....	12	302	15	501	3	199	5	150
1 Aero Wire Battalion.....	10	130	11	207	1	77	3	62
1 Field Hospital.....	4	50	5	75	1	25		
1 Ambulance Company.....	4	50	5	75	1	25		
Total	194	2,932	215	6,260	21	3,328	84	2,882

rests, consequently, upon a spiritual power. But to Christianity as a political system, force, the sword if necessary, is incumbent, if required to remedy environment, to amend external conditions; just as the force underlying law is used to ameliorate social evils.

Protesting against recent organized attempts to convert the Church of Christ in this land into a political engine for control of political results in the case of the dispute between the President and the Senate over the matter of the arbitration treaties, Admiral Mahan says:

"The people of the United States scarcely realize what a potent political agency a Church may be made; and the Christian Church scarcely realizes the injury it will do itself by diverting any of its none too great activity from spiritual ministrations to political agitation.

"In the past, in other lands, the Church not infrequently has evoked the sword of the State. To-day she seeks to shatter it. In either case she errs. The present discipline of the sword in international relations keeps alive armament and the organization of force—the power of the sword which alone centuries ago checked and rolled back the Saracenic and Turkish invasions. Upon this depends the ability to use force in the great conflict with the powers of political evil in the external world. In days not long past I have written of this as prospective. To-day it is upon us. In it the disarmament of the States of European civilization, the abandonment of the energies of force, will mean the downfall of that civilization."

LIEUTENANT GENERAL HENRY C. CORBIN.

In his address at the unveiling of a tablet in memory of Lieut. Gen. Henry C. Corbin on Governors Island, Jan. 16, Hon. Myron T. Herrick said:

"The story of his life, from the day when a boy schoolmaster in Clermont county he recruited a company and enlisted for the war to the day when, here in New York, he bravely responded to the last bugle call, is an inspiring romance and at the same time a history of his country, which he so dearly loved and so faithfully served. His field of action was coterminous with national activities from ocean to ocean; from the Gulf to the Lakes; from Cuba and Porto Rico and the Philippines; from a camp on the field or a tent in the desert to the head of the U.S. Army in Washington.

"Through all these eventful, stirring years he always pressed on, deeply sensible of obligation and responsibility, ready for death or defeat, but determined on life and victory. The patient toil, the hard and varied experience of these years widened his horizon, broadened his comprehension; and when, amid the confusion incident to the beginning of the Spanish War, he was practically placed in command of the U.S. Army and as Adjutant General he undertook the task, with its infinite difficulties, fully equipped, calm, confident and ready for the supreme test of his career. How well he met the demands of that crisis is testified to by the highest authority.

"President McKinley said of him to Secretary Root: 'If the Spanish War had been a failure I would have blamed Henry Corbin for it. As it was a success his should be the greatest credit of all in bringing about that situation.'

"Elihu Root, with whom he worked both when Mr. Root was Secretary of War and U.S. Senator, said of him: 'I do not think that the people of the country or even the officers of the Army fully appreciate the great service that General Corbin rendered. When the war with Spain came our Army was woefully deficient in any adequate organization for the conduct of a war. It had been engaged for many years in practically no active service except Indian fighting, which was done by small and disconnected bodies of troops. The supply departments were really civilian bureaus quite out of touch with any military operation. There was nobody whose business it was to do the thinking for the Army, and the whole field of most important, vitally necessary direction and control of military movements, for which we now have, in common with all other civilized countries in the world, a general staff, was left entirely uncovered. We now have two major generals, two brigadier generals, four colonels, six lieutenant colonels, twelve majors and twenty captains in the General Staff, and they are none too many to do the work of studying, planning, co-ordinating and directing which there was practically nobody to do at the outbreak of the war with Spain. Into this gap General Corbin, who was Adjutant General, stepped, and with two or three assistants in his office he filled it to a degree which was most extraordinary. The war with Spain was fought with President McKinley as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and General Corbin as his Chief of Staff. The General's extraordinary executive capacity, his unwearied industry and devotion and his strong and decisive character enabled the President to really carry on war and save the country from another exhibition of the same aimless and irresolute absence of direction and defectiveness which characterized the War of 1812. General Corbin's work was not done and could not be done without making many enemies, particularly among officers of the Army who had come too much during a long period of peace to think of their own personal advancement, and too little to think of the interests of the Service and of the country. Those whom he offended naturally failed to appreciate his service, nor have the people of the country fully appreciated it, because it is only by studying the subject and understanding the deficiencies of organization which he supplied and the difficulties with which he contended that his work can really be understood.'

"General Corbin had a powerful frame and strong constitution, gained as a country boy in Ohio and established through long years of service upon the plains, but he broke it under the tremendous strain of his service as Adjutant General, and he has died before his time, giving his life for his country as truly as if he had fallen on the battlefield.

"Major General Wood has recently written of him: 'Only those who came in direct contact with General Corbin during the Spanish-American War can fully appreciate what a tremendous force his great administrative ability and driving energy was in conducting that war. Handicapped by an administrative system unsound in method, and entangled in the meshes of a system of records and correspondence, workable only in time of peace, he, by sheer ability and energy, compelled a very large measure of success, and accomplished much for the better conduct of the war.'

"Order grew out of confusion. The Adjutant General's office in Washington became the dynamo that furnished the power in the field, and the victories of the U.S. Army were the electric lights which the people saw and applauded, which in their brilliance obscured for a time

the great service and accomplishments of this soldier except to those who knew.

"It is most fitting that this tablet be placed here on Governors Island, at the gateway of the nation, where General Corbin, in the afternoon of his life, presided in peace and honor. Would that this tablet stood forth as prominently as the Statue of Liberty enlightening the world, that every alien who seeks American citizenship might see it as he enters our portals. I would that every immigrant might know the meaning of the tablet and the life that it commemorates, and thus be taught to value the honor that our citizenship confers upon him; to comprehend its implied duties and take heed of its responsibilities; to realize the fearful cost in blood and treasure required to make this a land of liberty and opportunity.

"Although Henry Corbin's deeds of valor and life of service belong to his country, and will ever be cherished as an inspiration to the countless citizens and soldiers who shall come after him, this little group of friends, drawn closer by the love we had for him, have memories immeasurably more personal and more dear. Our love of him was not born of the battlefield and the blare of trumpets, but in the quiet of the every-day humdrum of life, wherein lies the crucial test of true love and friendship. It is in this communion and in the home circle, where human frailties, as well as the inner qualities of heart and mind, are revealed. It is by reason of this intimate association that we are here, not to mourn his death, for the period of mourning is past, but rather to rejoice in his life—a life which by virtue of its inestimable value to its country has become imperishable, a life which is enshrined in our hearts and memories as immortal."

REDUCING ABSENCE OVER LEAVES.

Commenting on the views of Capt. W. F. Fullam, U.S.N., on absence over leave, to which we referred in our issue of Jan. 6, page 559, a correspondent writes: "This matter of absence over leave is a service question of great importance. Our men are well paid nowadays, they have lots of clear money, and they are getting into extravagant habits, bad habits, and their ideas of duty are not what they should be. The condition, as Captain Fullam well says, is truly disgraceful—7,000 absentees in sixteen ships in five months. Commander Phelps said in his discussion of the matter in the Institute Proceedings that the discipline of the Navy is not good. I think so myself. One great trouble in our Navy is that officers of high rank take little part in the discussion of matters of this kind. They neither say anything nor do anything as a rule; and still they are in a position to prevent anybody else from doing anything. So there you are. The enlisted men of the Navy cannot be allowed to establish their own standards because they are too young. We have a Navy of boys, young, badly brought up American boys, for the most part. The rising generation in this country is not well mannered, not deferential to elders or seniors, as in olden days. Our manners are deteriorating. I admire independence in a man and do not approve of servility, but good manners and a proper idea of duty improve any man.

"It is all very well for Captain Fullam and Commander Phelps to write articles on this subject, but of what avail are they if nothing is done? What is needed is for the Navy Department and the admirals to do something; in other words, need an era of doing in the training and discipline of the Navy personnel, and the men at the top must help. When we consider what pay and emoluments (provisions for retirement, etc.), our men get in comparison with the men of foreign navies we have a right to expect them to exhibit a decent regard for their duty. The total retired pay and emoluments of a chief petty officer in our Navy is as great in some cases as the retired pay of a captain in the German Navy! A German captain told me so. Admiral Osterhaus did order a board to report on this matter. Admiral Ward presided and, whether Captain Fullam knows it or not, the report of the board was unanimous in favor of a plan going as far as anything he has suggested; indeed, if anything, more drastic. I understand the Commander-in-Chief disapproved the report, but I hope the report is not correct for we shall never get anywhere unless we do something."

"Tabulating the leave and liberty reports of sixteen battleships for the five months previous to Nov. 1, 1910, discloses an average of 447 of men over leave and liberty. The figures of the ten ships below this average were as follows: 444, 443, 429, 381, 276, 366, 331, 292, 236, 142. The totals for the six ships above the average are as follows: 774, 701, 623, 590, 559, 404. This is about one case for every two men of the battle fleet. The percentage of hours overtime of men on liberty were as follows: .41, .49, .50, .63, .70, .73, .76, .77, 1.01, 1.09, 1.12, 1.21, three ships having the percentage of .63 and two that of 1.01. The average of desertions during the year ending June 30, 1910, was 67, and the average of absences without authority June 30, 1910, 45. The total desertions were 1,477, divided among twenty-four ships as follows: 31, 35, 39, 39, 48, 51, 53, 53, 53, 54, 57, 59, 60, 62, 65, 67, 69, 80, 88, 94, 95, 98. The absences without leave were as follows: 19, 24, 26, 27, 31, 31, 34, 36, 36, 38, 42, 42, 43, 43, 47, 47, 48, 54, 55, 58, 62, 71, 75.

The Great Lakes U.S. Naval Training Station is seeking to enlist the co-operation of the relatives of our young sailors in keeping the bluejackets contented while in the Service. As soon as a recruit is received at that station two letters are sent to the next of kin in the hope that the lad's relatives will encourage him not to act hastily. The letters are addressed, "To the parents of apprentice seamen." Parents are requested to visit their sons while they are under training. The giving of leave is always demoralizing to their training, and parents are asked to urge their sons to settle down to work and not ask for leave. Tendencies to homesickness should be tidied over by encouragement from home, but parents in some cases actually encourage their sons to ask for or overstay leave. Sending part of his pay home is an easy matter for any seaman by arrangement with the pay officer. Seamen are encouraged to write home by the officers of the station, and letters should frequently be written from home to cheer up the seaman. This is the general tenor of letter No. 1 sent to parents. Letter No. 2 deals with the mistaken encouragement given by parents to seamen in the matter of seeking discharge and aims to bring home to parents the splendid and lucrative career the Navy offers to enlisted men. People at large do not realize what this career is so that it is not surprising that parents are ignorant on such matters. By bringing to the attention of parents such facts as are presented in this second letter, and showing them that they are standing in the way of their son's advancement in life and blocking his road to an assured career of honor and satisfactory compensation, it should

be possible to reduce materially the number of deserters in the Navy. If parents could be made to see that in encouraging their sons to get their discharges they are sacrificing their future for the present, a totally different home influence might be developed in many cases. This letter to parents, among other things, says:

"Enlisted men in the Navy are paid from \$21 to \$100 per month. Promotion is more rapid and more certain than in any civil trade if a man is faithful and efficient. The pay of an enlisted man is nearly all clear money because he gets his rations—his bed and board free—and he gets medical attendance and hospital service free also. He receives \$60 worth of clothing when he enters, nearly enough to last him three years if he is careful. The Government pays him four per cent. interest on all savings deposited with the paymaster, and he is permitted to send a portion of his pay home monthly. He is looked out for in every way, and he gets a splendid physical training. What trade in civil life offers such rewards, or takes such an interest in its employees?

"The enlisted man may become a warrant officer with pay and allowances as high as \$2,800. There are 680 warrant officers in the Navy, and their position is both honorable and lucrative. They may retire at sixty-two years of age on three-fourths pay. A few enlisted men receive commissions annually if they can pass examinations. Enlisted men are placed on the retired list for disability, and after serving thirty years they may retire on three-fourths pay. Many chief petty officers on the retired list under fifty years of age are now getting \$115 per month pay and allowances for the rest of their days. Is there any civil trade which offers such a reward to an able-bodied man still in the prime of life? A bill now before Congress provides that enlisted men after sixteen years' service may retire on two-fifths pay, after twenty years on three-fifths pay, and after twenty-five years' service on three-fourths pay. This bill will doubtless soon become a law."

CONCERNING SOME POETS.

There lie on our book table two volumes of poetry, one entitled "The Fighting Race," by J. I. C. Clarke (American News Co., New York), the other "The Voice of the Infinite," by former Lieut. N. D. Anderson, of the 7th and 12th U.S. Infantry (Sherman, French & Co., Boston). The former book takes its title from the Spanish-American wartime ballad, about Kelly and Burke and Shea, the most celebrated poetic effusion that has grown out of the conflict of 1898. It is said to be a standard piece for recitation in all the schools of Ireland. This poem had its inspiration in the sinking of the U.S.S. Maine in the harbor of Havana, and seeks to show that the Irish are always to be found where there is fighting. The first stanza of this ballad, which has become a classic among a large part of the English-speaking race, is as follows, the list of the dead being those of the Maine:

"Read out the names!" and Burke sat back,
And Kelly dropped his head,
While Shea—they call him scholar Jack—
Went down the list of the dead.
Officers, seamen, gunners, marines,
The crews of the gig and yawl,
The bearded man and the lad in his teens,
Carpenters, coal passers—all,
Then, knocking the ashes from out his pipe,
Said Burke in an offhand way:
"We're all in that dead man's list, by Cripe!
Kelly and Burke and Shea."
"Well, here's to the Maine, and I'm sorry for Spain,"
Said Kelly and Burke and Shea.

In the list of the dead, wounded and saved of the crew of the Maine, published in our issue of Feb. 26, 1898, we find the names of Shea and Kelly, but not the name of Burke. Boyle does appear, however, and the author without any deterioration of the musical quality of his verse might substitute it for Burke and thus place his masterpiece in complete agreement with the official records, and give more of fame to the name Boyle, by which Mr. Clarke's life-long friend, the late John Boyle O'Reilly, the Boston poet, was known among his intimates. In view of the fact that Boyle is the name of a town and river in Ireland, while Burke is not thus geographically distinguished, it may be doubted whether Boyle is not more distinctively Irish.

The poetic foreword of this modest little volume is phrased with singular felicity, and the instinctive insight into the human heart which all true poets are said to have is here disclosed. The author is known to the theatrical world as the dramatist whose art has put upon the boards such plays as "Bonnie Prince Charlie," "Heartsease," etc. In the ballads of battle Mr. Clarke has touched with his high fancy some of the most stirring deeds in the annals of our history: Cushing's sinking of the Confederate ram Albemarle, Custer's last charge in the battle of the Little Big Horn, and the fight of the cadets of the Virginia Military Institute at the battle of New Market, Va., in 1864, when the beardless lads captured a Federal battery. If the author of the other volume of verse would read the lines of Mr. Clarke, he might acquire a better knowledge of the value of rhythm and clear poetic conception. In the "Fall of Khartoum," Mr. Anderson has such lines as these: "But God it was fearful! Mad weeping and tearful—And the shouts of the enemy! O'er stiff comrades stumbling, And to ourselves mumbling, And the shouts of the enemy." In the "Epitaph to a Soldier," we find the thought of the love of peace dwelling in the soul that shrinks not from war expressed thus: "Peace to his bones! He was a peaceful man. Though every battle found him in the van." The "Thin Blue Line" and "The Voice of the Infinite" are better than most of the other verses in this book.

In "Bridle Paths," a little book of verse by Isaac Rusling Pennypacker (Christopher Sower Company, Philadelphia), the opening poem deals with the description of a recent ride of a few equestrians who sought to change from the automobile and the bicycle back to the way of touring of the olden days. In it occur these lines, recalling the talk of the riders, about General Grant: "The warrior bold, a Guardsman, next recalled, The feat of Grant the soldier, when he spurred His horse across a bridge, through wagons stalled, Past marching troops and up a winding lane; Then turning as a runaway battery team, All riderless, approached him, seized a rein and ran the horses straight into the stream." John Jay Chapman issues from the press of Moffat, Yard and Company, New York, "Neptune's Isle" and two other plays for children. In this volume the author seems not to have sought for simple words within the easy comprehension of children; especially is this to be noted in "The Family Quarrel," which is said in the index to be a play for the nursery. If so, the nursery must be a Boston one, for in it we find lines like this: "And must our country's future be content With vistas of illimitable Hodge?"

ARTICLES BY NAVY DOCTORS.

In the number of the U.S. Naval Medical Bulletin for Jan. 1912, Med. Director J. D. Gatewood, U.S.N., calls the medical profession to account for its neglect of vital statistics, saying:

"As a mathematical subject, vital statistics do not seem to appeal to the medical mind. Such data seem to be regarded with an uncomprehending eye, or with considerable doubt, or as having insufficient value to pay for the trouble required to collect them. Yet, if we as a profession had the scientific spirit well distributed among us, we would recognize the meaning of the intense interest all scientific bodies take in the collection of data relating to their work. In every direction there are so many unknown things that no scientific body can afford to cease to collect all that can be determined in relation to a subject worthy consideration. The principle of such action is declared in every algebraic equation, where from known quantities and relations the value of the unknown is determined. The astronomer would be lost without the accumulated data it has required years and endless labor to collect. From such data he comes to conclusions with great accuracy. The ephemeris, upon which all navigators depend, is nothing more than a collection of tables or data showing the positions of heavenly bodies accurately calculated long in advance. In all scientific circles there is a constant struggle for more data, and it seems remarkable that the medical profession does not appear to recognize that vital statistics represent an analysis which is necessarily at the very foundation of all inquiry of sanitary conditions and sanitary progress."

"Navies should be much interested in comparing the importance of the different diseases as they vary in the different naval services. For this purpose there should not only be a fixed nomenclature but also a fixed naval classification. With a satisfactory international nomenclature of diseases, navies would still have a considerable problem to solve, as it would be necessary to secure uniformity in their classification. That could be effected through an international convention. With such an agreement between English-speaking peoples as has been indicated above much could be accomplished at once by an international convention, even if limited to naval representatives of the two countries."

In an article following on a more liberal nomenclature for the Naval Medical Service, Surg. A. W. Dunbar, U.S.N., says: "It is eminently desirable that the nomenclature in use in the Navy be similar to that recognized by the profession of the country in general, but it is doubtful that any list designed for the use of a civil community would be entirely acceptable to a military service, which has its own intrinsic problems to solve. For instance, in the Army and Navy, it is desirable to determine the number and nature of injuries received in action and the character of the weapon by which inflicted. Vital statistics are valuable only through comparison either with those from the same source from previous years, or with those of other communities or organizations for corresponding periods."

Other articles in this number of the Bulletin are by Med. Director H. G. Beyer; Med. Insp. E. R. Stitt, Surgs. R. C. Holcomb, E. M. Blackwell, H. F. Strine, A. M. Fauntleroy, W. B. Grove, A. W. Dunbar, R. Spear, C. N. Fiske; P. A. Surgs. George B. Crow, D. C. Cather, C. L. Moran, Morton W. Baker, P. E. Garrison, P. S. Rossiter, J. D. Neilson, R. W. McDowell, M. E. Higgins; Asst. Surgs. Geo. F. Cottle, E. W. Brown; Pharmacist O. G. Ruge, U.S.N.

THE HORSE SUPPLY.

The Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture, issues in leaflet form the views of Mr. George M. Rommel, Chief of the Animal Husbandry Division, on "The Army Remount Problem," illustrated with photographs. As to the argument frequently advanced that if the War Department were to pay sufficient prices for horses it could easily obtain the number needed for the use of the Army, Mr. Rommel says under the remount system now in vogue the supply necessary for the Regular Army is being obtained in a fairly satisfactory manner. However, the Government is concerned in the encouragement of a supply of horses which will be profitable to those who raise them and which may be drawn upon in case of war. A supply of horses sufficient to equip a modern army cannot be picked up in a few weeks where it does not exist, and suitable horses cannot be bred and raised to a usable age in much less than six years. On a war footing about 50,000 horses would be required before a shot was fired; of these 21,000 would be for the Militia.

The using up of horses in war is enormous. In 1864 the number consumed daily was 500 head, not counting those captured and not reported. During eight months of 1864 the Cavalry of the Army of the Potomac was remounted twice, nearly 40,000 horses in all being required. During his Shenandoah Valley campaign Sheridan was supplied with fresh horses at the rate of 150 a day. It was estimated on Sheridan's basis that the issue of Cavalry horses should be at the rate of three remounts per annum. So the 50,000 horses needed at the beginning of hostilities now would have to be swelled to 150,000 for the first year's service. The purchase of so many American horses for the British army in the Boer war was responsible largely for the existing shortage of horses of the right type for Army purposes in the United States. The present Army remount system presents to Mr. Rommel two weaknesses: scarcity of suitable horses, and lack of system in breeding methods. In case of war the supply of horses could not be obtained in the United States. The development of agriculture in the West has changed the character of the horses raised there, which are now desired of the largest frame possible.

A GENUINE DRUMMER BOY.

In a private letter addressed to Colonel Clem, Feb. 7, 1910, Maj. Gen. Jesse M. Lee, U.S.A., retired, said: "Your mental and physical capacity, and your efficient devotion to your duties, mark you as one of the few Colonels who can set a vigorous example to all officers and men in the most strenuous hardships of military service—whether in peace or war. Your early promotion to a brigadier generalcy will be hailed with delight by every comrade of the Grand Army of the Republic, and by every other patriot throughout our land, nearly all of whom are familiar with, and without exception greatly admire your phenomenal—your incomparable record."

The Tribune Sunday Magazine for Jan. 14 has an article entitled, "A Genuine Drummer Boy," with a

portrait of Col. John L. Clem, Deputy Q.M. General, U.S.A. The author of this article says:

"Not long ago I met Colonel Clem on Pennsylvania avenue, near the White House. He had been to see the President, to ask that he be made a brigadier general. He could retire with that rank; but he desires to continue in the Service until he reaches the retiring age under the law, and he would like to serve those years with a star upon his shoulder."

"I do not know what will happen," he told me; "but I am reminded of my visit to the White House back in 1871. I had been appointed as cadet at West Point by President Grant upon the recommendations of Generals Logan and Thomas; but I could not get through. Though I was under regulation size, I fixed that all right; but I did not have the education to pass the hard examination necessary to be admitted to the Military Academy."

"Johnny Clem returned to Washington from West Point and went to see the President to thank him for having given him a chance to enter the Academy. He told the President that he had failed to pass."

"It was a little stiff for you?" inquired President Grant, himself a West Pointer. "Couldn't quite handle all those hard mathematical problems, eh? Well, you are not the first young man who has failed up there at the Point. What are you going to do now?"

"Clem told him that he was going to study and see if he could not get one of the civilian appointments; that he wanted to be an officer in the Regular Army."

"Oh, that's it, is it?" said President Grant, with as near an approach to flippancy as he ever came. "Why, I can do better than that, and get around those West Point professors, too," he added grimly. "I'll appoint you a second lieutenant right now and send you to Fort Monroe to study. If you have any trouble, let me know."

"And that is the way the 'Drummer Boy of Chickamauga' became an officer in the Regular Army."

"In the war records and histories the statements of Colonel Clem's services in the Union Army are told and his interesting story verified. It seems almost incredible to read in these days that a boy of twelve years would be permitted to enlist and fight, and also that he could achieve any such distinction as came to Johnny Clem. One is not to be blamed for thinking that the 'boy drummers' belong to the realms of fiction and the unrealistic stage; but Colonel Clem is the genuine article. He not only has had a wonderful career, but he also has the record that cannot be disputed."

LIMITATIONS IN AVIATION.

Hudson Maxim in an address in New York on Jan. 8 said: "There is a wide popular misconception about the possible destructiveness of dynamite bombs dropped from aeroplanes. Dynamite requires confinement to do much damage. Large steel projectiles that could do damage are out of the question, because of their weight and the difficulty of hitting a target from the machine."

Mr. Maxim believed the swift light aeroplane carrying two men will play a great part in scouting and strong staunch machines carrying six men with arms and explosives will be effective as raiders. He pictured an army of a hundred thousand men "readily transported" in a day by means of 20,000 aeroplanes. "Easily could such a fleet fly from the Continent to Europe," he is quoted as saying. Mr. Maxim's prophetic eye saw an army of 100,000 Canadians flying over the boundary line, capturing Buffalo and moving on to Cleveland. Why the papers had the raiders stop at Cleveland is not plain.

At a hearing of the House Committee on Military Affairs on Dec. 11, Brig. Gen. James Allen, Chief Signal Officer, said that of the \$125,000 appropriated by Congress last year for aviation \$72,000 was left. There are seven aeroplanes in the Army now and he would like to have twenty at least. In the maintenance of the machines there is no cost, save for gasoline and spare parts. There is no trouble about getting volunteers to fly. The enlisted men of the Corps are eager to go up. One hundred men have applied to fly. They are all examined physically to determine their fitness. Asked whether calculations had been made as to the comparative cost of moving freight or any supplies by aeroplanes with the cost by automobile, General Allen explained that the Corps were figuring that their aeroplanes would each carry 400 pounds of useful load at about thirty-five miles an hour. Five thus could carry a ton. So that, for instance, if there were a battle line thirty miles distant and there were five aeroplanes for service one ton could be delivered by one trip of the five. One ton of ammunition would be 100,000 rounds; in other words, ten rounds for 1,000 men. They would also deliver a day's rations in less than one hour. The non-coms. of the Corps are now being used for the mechanical work of aviation, but some may later be available for flying. Civilian employees are not desired as the Corps wishes to develop soldiers as fliers. General Allen made it plain that if aeroplanes were purchased as desired, they would not be stored in sheds like ammunition, but would be in constant use for the instruction of Army aviators. As to the actual value of the aeroplane in the war in Tripoli the Department had no information except what appeared in the press.

A COLD CHRISTMAS IN THE ARMY.

While most units of the U.S. Army were eating their Christmas dinners in comfortable barracks this was not the case with Troops L and I, 4th U.S. Cavalry, which started from Fort Bliss, Texas, Dec. 7, 1911, for Fort Apache, Ariz., under command of Capt. John O'Shea. These two troops had a hard time of it in zero weather among the snow-clad mountains of Arizona, due to the exigencies of the service, and their Christmas experiences were something like that of the old days in following hostile Indian trails.

A correspondent in Troop L, writing to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL from Fort Apache, Ariz., Jan. 10, 1912, says:

"Members of L Troop, 4th U.S. Cavalry, ate their 1911 Christmas dinner in the open, in three inches of snow, at Cascade Springs, in the Apache Mountains, Arizona. That night we sat on our saddles around the fire. Next day we marched to the Black River, which we crossed at six o'clock. We sat on our saddles again, as it was so cold that tents could not be pitched. At times during the day we had marched through fourteen inches of snow. And it was so cold and the trails so dangerous that it was necessary to walk most of the day. The wagon train reached camp about three o'clock the next morning."

"We reached Apache the next day, Dec. 27, the first time the troop has been in quarters since the preceding February. We arrived after a march of 400 miles, more or less, with not a sick or sore horse and not a sick

man, except one man with frozen feet from L Troop and one man with frozen hands from I Troop. There were several whose feet were frostbitten, including myself, but these two were the only ones who required surgical aid, and they came into Apache with the troops. "Our Christmas dinner: Breakfast—Slum; oatmeal; biscuits and coffee. Dinner—Steak, onions; potatoes; biscuits and coffee. Supper—Slum; biscuits and coffee."

MR. GOMPERS TREADING ON THE FLAG.

Oakland Enquirer, Oakland, Cal., Jan. 17, 1912.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I have just had called to my attention an article published in the issue of the JOURNAL of Jan. 12 under the title, "Mr. Gompers and the Flag." The article appears to be a labored attempt to show that some injustice has been done Mr. Gompers in the publication of the picture of himself standing on the American flag while delivering an address. In the article the following statement appears:

"Mr. Gompers also declares that the published photographs which are supposed to prove his desecration are fakes"; and, further, "Mr. Thomas, in his letter to Mr. Gompers, also added that from evidence he had he was satisfied that the photograph was a composite one, and a poor one at that."

The writer has no personal knowledge as to how the photographs reached the War Department, nor any particular interest in that phase of the matter, but when Mr. Thomas, or any other person, states that they are composite photographs he is mistaken.

I enclose herewith three prints from the negatives taken at Shellmound Park on Monday, Sept. 4, 1911, where the incident took place. They were taken by the Enquirer's photographer, who made the exposures, as he did a number of others, as a regular detail for the purpose of furnishing the Enquirer with photographs of the Labor Day celebration at Shellmound Park. One of the pictures was used in the issue of the Oakland Enquirer of Tuesday evening, Sept. 5, in which appeared the story of the Labor Day celebration. The picture was used because that was the most striking and interesting incident of the day from a news standpoint. After that picture appeared requests were received for the photographs, and, so far as the writer knows, were all complied with. It is probable that someone who asked for and received these photographs forwarded them to the War Department.

On Jan. 3, 1912, the United Press Association, of which the Oakland Enquirer is a member, sent out a despatch stating that it was reported, that the War Department had been asked to investigate a report that Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, had desecrated the American flag, etc., and the photograph was republished with the additional statement that at the time of the incident there were several calls from the audience to "Get off the flag."

The Enquirer has no quarrel with union labor. We run a union office and our employees are members of the labor unions. We do not hesitate to condemn the McNamaras, the Heywoods, Moyers, Pettibones and that class of labor leaders. We published the photograph for the reason that an insult was offered the American flag, and, whether intentionally or unintentionally, whenever this is done and the fact comes to the knowledge of the Enquirer we shall publish it, no matter whom or what individual or organization it may affect.

Believing, as I do, that the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is on the square, I write this letter and enclose the photographs and clippings from the Enquirer showing the publications concerning same, in order that you may have the real facts at hand. I am also sending a copy of this letter to Mr. Thomas, of Los Angeles.

G. B. DANIELS.

Accompanying this letter are three photographs showing Mr. Gompers declaiming from a platform, on which appears the American flag with the feet of the orator treading upon it. Aside from the testimony given by Mr. Daniels, which cannot be questioned, the pictures have every appearance of being genuine photographs.

MORE CAVALRY FOR A MOBILE ARMY.

Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., Dec. 16, 1911.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Par. 509, Drill Regulations, page 129, states that "A Cavalry charge can accomplish little against Infantry even in inferior numbers, unless the latter are surprised, become panic-stricken, run away, or cannot use their rifles."

Just as a counter proposition for the purpose of bringing the subject before the house, with an equally lucid and true statement, I will state that for the effective organization of our Army in time of peace we should have fifty per cent. of the present effective regular mobile Army Cavalry, thirty per cent. Light Artillery, the balance Infantry for the purpose of training officers to handle the Militia in war.

It has always happened and probably must happen in future great wars that the Regular Infantry regiments are emasculated at once by the necessary use of its officers with the Militia and Volunteers. It is true that many of the younger officers in the Cavalry and Artillery can also get away from their commands for the same purpose, but the higher officers, if their regiments are near war strength and efficient in instruction and esprit can have no such desire or object nor should have, that is to say if the Cavalry and Field Artillery regiments are put upon a proper basis in peace there is some likelihood of their remaining so in war.

It is not to be controverted that mobility, the most striking attribute of Cavalry and Field Artillery, is the most important consideration in all regular campaigns; it is vital in minor wars. Because it took nearly three years of hard knocks to bring this fact to the attention of the authorities in the great Civil War is no reason why we should not acknowledge the fact at once and prepare for it in the future.

An ideal Army would be therefore one combining the greatest power of mobility with ability to fight either an offensive or defensive action when in contact with the enemy. This in the ideal sense is covered by a force of Cavalry, with a proportionate force of Horse Artillery. The great drawback to this force is its cost. It only remains to be shown that such an army economically raised and conducted, by its superior work can be made to effect its purpose cheaper, by quick results. It is true that a commander not a horseman can render more animals unfit for service in a week than the most expert horseman can nurse up in three months, and, to

handle large bodies of horsemen efficiently requires the most expert knowledge and judgment.

The details necessary to obtain such a body of horsemen are well known and studied and approximated in every Cavalry regiment in the Service, and the methods whereby we may obtain the best results in the shortest possible time are matters of expert information and involve with other matters:

(a) Selection of officers fit for the arduous duties of the mounted service.

(b) Longer term of service with mounted troops to insure a proper supply of competent non-commissioned officers.

(c) Drill regulations fitted for our work and not assimilated to the work of any other branch of the Service merely for the sake of assimilation.

(d) Transfer of officers permanently unfit for the hard work necessary to other branches of usefulness, upon recommendation of the colonel and after examination by boards of their peers.

(e) Assignment of Cavalry regiments to prescribed districts for recruits, with regimental recruiting.

(f) So far as practicable the assignment of recruits to be made within a limited time or season each year.

(g) Inspections of Cavalry commands to be made by commanding generals and Cavalry inspectors.

If requirements "e" and "f" above may be complied with the comparison of different Cavalry commands at one season would give an inspector some basis upon which to make his recommendations and condemnations.

In a word, with the genius of the American soldier as a shot, with our power to make him in the shortest prescribed time a good horseman, we of the Cavalry think that for the cost of a battleship or so we can furnish in a reasonable time a mobile body of men that, properly led, can emulate the work of the mounted troops at Chickamauga, Nashville, Cedar Creek and the Appomattox campaign. The last three mentioned were decisive because of the Cavalry force available and properly used.

As to the numbers referred to in the first proposition. We consider in our first line:

Militia	110,000
Regular Infantry	28,000
Regular Cavalry	14,000
Regular Artillery	5,500
	157,500

The three latter items we must discount as being not all available due to foreign service, but as the details are proportional we may disregard such detachments for the present purpose.

In round numbers we have in the mobile Regular Army say 50,000. To fulfill in part the requirements of actual war we must have in peace then 25,000 Cavalry, 15,000 Field Artillery, 10,000 Infantry, and then for a first line we would have an aggressive mobile fighting force, with some due allowance of strength to the different corps required for this work.

But at some risk to my reputation for sanity I maintain, like the day before the fight in Hampton Roads, there is a new era dawning, and he who would win in the future combat must not be tied down to marches of ten and fifteen miles per day; his reserve, for a battle line of from 40 to 100 miles, must be capable of being thrown to either flank in a reasonable time.

To be available over all terrains this reserve must be Cavalry and although its most formidable weapon is the rifle, it is composed of men and leaders who know that their mounts are more than mere transportation, to be as well cared for as possible when practicable for the hoped for moment when every available ounce of energy and blood is willingly sacrificed for a glorious end.

CAVALRY.

SIGNALING IN THE FLEET.

U.S. Atlantic Fleet, Fifth Division,
U.S.S. Washington, flagship.

At sea, latitude 34° 50' N., longitude 62° 30' W.,
Jan. 10, 1912.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I should like to enter a protest against the first paragraph of Lieutenant Commander White's able article, called, "Message Signaling in the Fleet," in the January number of the Naval Institute, which reads as follows:

"The question of signaling sometimes reminds me of Mark Twain's remark about the weather. He said that people were always talking about it, but nobody seemed to do anything about it."

I cannot help feeling that I myself did something about it during 1895, 1896, 1897, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904 and 1905. During those years I installed efficient apparatus in thirteen ships, on which the money spent in inventing, designing, developing, manufacturing and installing was at least \$25,000.

The last official report on this apparatus, so far as I have been able to ascertain by diligent inquiries, made both verbally and in writing, was the following:

U.S. North Atlantic Fleet, Flagship Kearsarge,
Feb. 13, 1905.

1. I have to report that Commander Fiske's four-arm electric semaphore installed by the Western Electric Company on the foremast of this vessel, while at the navy yard, New York, has proved a great success and is invaluable for signaling to a large fleet.

2. It has been in constant use since leaving the yard, and messages are sent to ships in all directions at the rate of forty-five displays a minute. In the various formations underway and at anchor we find little or no difficulty in sending signals to all ships unless a dense smoke from some vessel temporarily interferes.

3. It is gratifying to see how readily the signalmen become accustomed to reading the semaphore, and for the Commander-in-Chief to be able to send messages to the entire fleet at the rate of forty-five displays a minute and seldom have a ship fail to read them.

4. I think the four-arm electric semaphore has solved the problem of rapid signaling in the daytime for all directions, and for comparatively long distances, and, in my opinion, one should be installed on the mainmast of all flagships and large vessels.

5. Messages have been sent at the rate of fifty-five displays a minute, but probably this is too rapid for signaling to a large number of vessels at various distances and in all directions.

Respectfully,
A. S. BARKER, Rear Admiral, U.S. Navy,
Commander-in-Chief, North Atlantic Fleet.

The Secretary of the Navy,
Navy Department, Washington, D.C.

Shortly after making this report Admiral Barker reached the age of sixty-two and was relieved as commander-in-chief. Because of his report the Department installed similar apparatus in the Maine, Kentucky, Missouri and Alabama.

These apparatus were kept in these five ships for about two years; but I do not think they were ever used. Then they were taken out. Why they were taken out I have never been able to ascertain, and I have never been able to find any official report later than Admiral Barker's.

I tested the apparatus in these ships myself many

times, and had other people test them also; and I never heard of any of the apparatus that got out of order. There was no reason why it should, for it was very simple and rugged. Whenever I happened to test the apparatus in any ship it was always in good order, and I could signal forty-five characters a minute with it by merely pressing keys, as in signaling with the Ardois. I have asked many officers why the apparatus was junked, and the replies have always been substantially the same, "I don't know, but the system was never used after Admiral Barker left the fleet."

If the four-arm electric semaphore, after proving its efficiency, had been adopted, instead of junked, Lieutenant Commander White would not have written his article, because our ships would now be equipped with efficient apparatus for fleet signaling, and nearly all the troubles he describes would not exist.

One keyboard in a protected position would suffice for all general and tactical signals and messages—both by day and night—for distances up to 12,000 yards; and signals and messages would be made and read very much more easily, quickly, accurately and over much greater distances than at present, no matter what the force and direction of the wind or the number and directions of the ships receiving the signals.

Someone may object that to signal 12,000 yards by day is impossible.

Yes, it is impossible now, in 1912, and message signaling is impossible at even 6,000 yards. Yet in December, 1902, I, personally, using my 4-inch telescope in the Massachusetts, read with perfect ease a message sent from the Kearsarge to the Alabama (and so did a signal boy) when the three ships were anchored in known positions, and the Kearsarge was more than 12,000 yards from the Massachusetts.

Such distant signaling was frequently carried on when Admiral Barker had the four-arm semaphore in the Kearsarge; but our progress in signaling since that time has been backward.

B. A. FISKE, Rear Admiral, U.S.N.

OBJECTS TO THE TERM ENLISTED MAN.

Fort Douglas, Utah, Jan. 5, 1912.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Since the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has started a crusade to suppress an objectionable word in reference to the West Point cadets, I would suggest a similar effort be made to suppress the term "enlisted man." There is no mention of this term in the Articles of War or in the enlistment paper. It is peculiar to the United States. No other country so labels its soldiers. History is replete with the glory of the soldier; no odes or sonnets have been written about the "enlisted man." A new recruit, fondled and treated with extreme care and liberality, cares little what he is called. It becomes a trifle wearisome to the non-commissioned officer of much service. The term is generally applied in an opprobrious sense. I am certain the "hired man" in civil life is not enthusiastic of having that appellation flung at him continually. It is also certain our officers would not care to be dubbed "commissioned men." Men are enlisted in various causes. The term is confusing to many civilians. Let us have the honorable title of "soldier," understood and appreciated by all.

SOLDIER.

If our correspondent will refer to Articles of War, numbers two, four and sixteen, he will find that he is mistaken as to his facts. In the index to Army Regulations under "Enlisted Man" will be found references to nearly 400 paragraphs of the Regulations. In many of these the term "soldier" is used, but in a large proportion of them the term used is "enlisted man." The term "soldier" includes officers, non-commissioned officers and privates. This is illustrated by the story of the officer under examination as a witness in court. When he was referred to by the attorney questioning him as a "soldier" he indignantly replied: "I am not a soldier. I am an officer." Whereupon the attorney continued: "This officer who is no soldier," etc. In the French service the private is called a "simple soldier," which does not appear to be much of an improvement upon "enlisted man." Whatever the word used it would seem to be necessary to have some term other than their common designation of "soldier" to distinguish between the man entering the Army by enlistment and the one who receives a commission by appointment of the President, confirmed by the Senate.

CONSOLIDATION OF STAFF DEPARTMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In the bill for the consolidation of Supply Departments, now a part of the Army Appropriation Act, at present being considered by the Military Committee of the House of Representatives, the provision which deals with the rank of officers of the Quartermaster, Subsistence and Pay Departments, in the proposed Supply Corps, states that these officers will appear on one list, with rank as at present held by them.

It is hard to understand why the framers of this law, who are presumably familiar with military history, have not seen the absolute parallel between the question of rank of the officers of these three Departments, if consolidated, and the old question of "Regimental Promotion" for line officers. These three Departments should be considered simply as three regiments having had "Regimental Promotion" for all time. It is now proposed to consolidate them; in other words, to make their promotion "Lineal." In the early '90's Congress saw the injustice of the old "Regimental Promotion," and changed it. Again in March of last year they passed a bill to relieve as far as possible the injustice to older officers, which had not been rectified by the first Act.

The writer has wondered why no one has drawn attention to the fact that it is proposed to do for officers of these three Departments precisely what Congress has been trying for twenty years to undo for line officers. Why is this? If "Regimental Promotion" was unjust for line officers, why is it just for staff officers?

Even if the rank of the senior officers in these three Departments was not disturbed, should not those who entered these Departments on Feb. 2, 1901, be given rank in the Supply Corps, according to their length of service; in other words, as they would have ranked had the Departments been consolidated on that date? Is there any reason why, because of special legislation, or a large number of casualties in one of these Departments, that the officers of that Department should now be put on

the same list for promotion with officers of other Departments, far above those who ranked them "Relatively" (because of length of service) when they all entered these Departments only a little over ten years ago? Would not a provision similar to the following be more just; more to the interest of the Service, and do away with heartaches?

"Provided that the officers of the Subsistence Department, now remaining in the grade of Captain, be promoted to fill the vacancies in the grade of Major, now existing in the Quartermaster and Pay Departments; and further, that all officers of these three Departments, then holding the rank of Major, be commissioned as Majors in the Supply Corps, with rank according to length of service."

INTERESTED.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE AND SANITATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Your editorial, "Producers and Non-Producers," Dec. 30, has just been read with great interest. It is the best statement I have seen on the relation of the Army to the nation, and I only wish that all civilians might read it.

In "Notes on the Panama Canal" is a reference to sanitary legislation in its bearing on Christian Science which appears to be due to misapprehension of the nature of Christian Science and methods of Christian Scientists. There have been Christian Scientists in the Canal Zone as long as the Army has been working there. Their presence and conduct has not interfered with the success of sanitary regulations, for these have been eminently successful. What can there possibly be to arouse fear that this denomination will work against sanitation and health in Panama?

No doubt the Army should control its own internal affairs; but inasmuch as it likes to attend to its own business, unmolested by outside interference, so should it allow the same privilege to individual citizens or a religious body. There is common ground: general sanitary regulations should be observed by all. However, Christian Scientists have been practicing for more than a quarter of a century. Churches are found all over the globe, in all civilized communities. Surely evidence would have developed in that time had the methods of Christian Scientists been inimical to public health.

The world has advanced. It is, in fact, highly philanthropic to conserve the public health. Surely all honor is due to the medical men who are doing this; all honor is due to the work of our Army—to its enlisted force not the least honor—for the preservation of proper sanitary conditions in the recent maneuver camp in Texas, as well as in Panama. But we must not forget that our standards of liberty of conscience and self-government have been won through fearful experience. Let us wait until Christian Scientists have become offenders against the preservation of public health or violators of sanitary ordinances before condemning them.

My personal experience with medical men, as well as that of many members of the Christian Science organization, has been at all times agreeable. They have been rather more liberal in their disposition, so far as my contact with them has gone, than the average man and woman.

A READER.

REMEMBER THE MEDICAL RESERVE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Although the extracts of the Uniform Regulations published in your issue of Dec. 23 fail to suggest even its existence, is there not somewhere in the U.R. a footnote exempting Medical Reserve officers from some of the requirements of said order? To surgeons whose official existence may be terminated any day; to men whose stationary and inferior rank, and whose duties, mostly in isolated posts, will never permit them to even hope to "officially call on the President or a sovereign" or to appear in uniform "on state occasions at home and abroad," it seems that it is asking a good deal to expect them to be provided with the great variety of uniform articles enumerated in the new order. If the anomalous position of the Medical Reserve officers, the only commissioned officers in the Army who cannot advance, cannot retire, but who can be "fired" at will, has been overlooked by those who revised the Uniform Regulations, will not the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL invite their attention to it, and suggest that the Reserve Corps officers be required to provide themselves with only such articles as are strictly necessary for the performance of their ordinary duties? This would insure their peace of mind and spare their purse as well while awaiting their unavoidable doom.

M. R. C.

ARMY CORPS.

Union Club, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-first Street.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

On page 533 you make Major N. F. McClure say: "When he (Napoleon) became First Consul he adopted the corps organization." J. H. Anderson in his *Precis of Great Campaigns, 1796-1815*, page 42 (3), "In this campaign 1805," Napoleon first constituted "Corps d'Armee." Who is correct? General Bounal in his work entitled "Sadowna" gives on page 51 and subsequent a complete explanation and analysis of what happened the Prussian army because it split its corps in divisions in 1866. They refrained from repeating the same error in 1870; but our Field Service Regulations bravely omit army corps at present. If we ever have organized brigades, divisions, etc., these infantile errors will disappear, if the line of the Army leads it.

McCOSKEY BUTT, Brig. Gen., N.Y.

RE-ENLISTMENT OF PRIVATES.

Vancouver Barracks, Wash., Jan. 3, 1912.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I feel moved to protest against the plan to prevent re-enlistments of privates. The last report of the Adjutant General showed our Army to be about 8,000 below the authorized strength. If we are unable, with all our sensational methods of recruit catching, to keep the Army full, how can we expect to do as well as we are doing at present if we prevent the re-enlistment of privates? As it is now, when a vacancy occurs in the non-commissioned grades we feel lucky if we have a soldier of experience to fill it. Let the new plan go into effect and the only candidates we will have for the appointment will be soldiers on their first enlistment. Yes, it's exceptional when one of them has the ability and experience to make a good non-com. Of course, we

should have a reserve, and I must say that I think we have a fair sized one. We send men into the reserve every day, the men who do not re-enlist. Company commanders can't be blamed for hating to see a good man go into the reserve, instead of taking on again. Let us not spoil what we have in order to create something else. I respectfully suggest that men be allowed to re-enlist as at present; that those men who do not care to re-enlist be placed in a reserve, and that they be called upon to fill up the Regular Establishment in time of trouble.

A. DOUGHBODY.

ARMY BILL HEARINGS.

In the hearing on the Army Appropriation bill Major George H. Shelton, U.S.A., editor of the Infantry Journal, informed the House Military Committee that a large proportion of the officers of the Army are opposed to all sections of the Hay bill. Any change in the enlistment term would be wrong until we know what we are going to do in regard to reserves. The most progressive part of the Army opposes any change. Major Shelton described at length the results of the piecemeal legislation for the Army, and stated that experience had convinced the Army that it wants an organization along military lines. "Until we have an organized Army we have no Army." There is a plan of organization under way for presentation at this session. "Through our entire legislative history we have been trying to build our Army from the top downward. There is only one other country whose army system can be compared with ours, and that is Great Britain." General Weaver also appeared before the committee, and Col. Robert L. Bulard, of the Army War College.

Major Gen. W. H. Carter testified before the Military Committee of the House Jan. 12. He stated that a marked improvement in military affairs had resulted from the numerous hearings and bills prepared in the committee during the past twelve years. He opposed a return to the five-years' enlistment for reasons he gave at length. He does not approve of fixing the uniform by legislation, preferring to submit the question of change to a board of four line officers and one Q.M. If a cut is to be made in the extra pay for foreign service he recommended a flat rate of ten per cent. increase. There is no good reason why the enlisted man should get more than the officer, who is subject to a cost in excess of the ten per cent. he receives. Every officer who serves out of the United States does so at a loss. General Carter is in favor of a supply corps, but not as provided in the Hay bill, and he is very much opposed to the head of the corps being a major general, as this would make him senior to the Chief of Staff. He is also opposed to the reduction in the number of officers.

Asked whether he would favor an amendment to the bill making detailed officers eligible to promotion to the head of the corps, General Carter said: "I think that would be a wise amendment and one that would relieve a great embarrassment." He is opposed to anything that would cut off a line officer; the line should be increased. There should be enough men to run the Staff Corps and leave the fighting part of the Army to do its work properly. One colonel of Infantry, Reuben B. Turner, has been detached from his regiment for nearly fourteen years as a constructing Q.M., never having performed any duty with his regiment from the grade of captain up to that of colonel. He is a man of peculiar qualifications.

General Carter said: "What the line of the Army resents is the proposal to make it legal for a Quartermaster General to procure an order of the Secretary of War placing the regimental and battalion staff officers under the orders of the Quartermaster General. There is no possible contingency or exigency to demand such legislation. On the contrary, it would materially affect the fighting efficiency of every regiment. It is such suggestions that make line officers wish for the day when under the detail system all the staff will be detailed line officers with interests and sympathy in common."

The General considered at some length the question of a supply corps, and presented a suggestion for a substitute for Section 4 providing it. As to the general officers, we should have another major general and two brigadiers if we are to have our Army ready for field service as brigades and divisions. General Carter sees no reason for making the Superintendent of the Military Academy a brigadier general. The Signal Corps should be increased sufficiently at least to relieve the thirteen line officers now detached from their regiments. The Signal Corps is not big enough.

The views of Secretary of War Stimson, who appeared before the committee on Jan. 13, are given on page 670.

The officers of the Ordnance Department are unable to account for a report that the Army aeroplane gun at Sandy Hook had exploded. There is absolutely no foundation for the sensational story printed in one of the New York daily papers that an accident had happened to this gun. On the contrary, the preliminary tests of the aeroplane gun have been satisfactory in every respect. The new gun proved to be a well behaved piece of ordnance, and it is anticipated that it will do all that is expected of it by its designer. Col. Rogers Birnie, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., commanding the Sandy Hook Proving Grounds, N.J., referring to the story which was printed in a morning newspaper in New York city Jan. 20 that the aeroplane gun had been blown to pieces, said that it was untrue from beginning to end, and that there was not a particle of justification for its publication. Instead of blowing itself to pieces, Colonel Birnie is quoted in the Times as saying that the gun was a success, and that the tests had been going on for several weeks. On Jan. 19, he said, it was fired with very satisfactory results.

The contention of those who favor the Army canteen that rumshops and dives infest the Army posts, thus making dangerous the tendency of the anti-canteen law to drive men out of the post, is strikingly borne out by the admissions of Mrs. Ella Boole, president of the State W.C.T.U. of New York. Speaking of the attitude of the W.C.T.U. women, following the successful pro-canteen meeting in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York, the Tribune said: "Mrs. Boole would not only firmly oppose the restoration of the canteen, but she wants Congress to pass a law making it illegal to sell liquor within five miles of an Army post, camp or reservation. 'It is a matter of history,' she said, 'that bad characters follow the Army everywhere.'" An illustration of the ignorance of some women who have been behind the anti-canteen movement is given by this suggestion that the Federal Government enact laws placing a five-mile liquor "dead line" around Army posts.

It would be interesting to know where Mrs. Boole obtained her information that it is within the power of the Federal Congress to pass such a law, which is entirely a matter for state legislation. Mrs. Boole further says: "If the Government would make total abstinence a condition of entering the Army, just as railway companies impose it upon their engineers, it would be a splendid thing, and raise the standard of the Army immensely."

The 1st Battalion, 15th U.S. Infantry, with machine-gun platoon and Hospital Corps detachment, under command of Major James M. Arrasmith, ordered to China to act as a guard for the protection of a section of the railroad from Peking to the coast, arrived at Chin Wang-tao Jan. 19 on board the transport Logan. Capt. J. H. Reeves, Cav., Military Attaché of the U.S. Legation, was on the quay waiting to greet the troops as they were on the quay to greet the troops as they disembarked. The distribution of the United States troops in China along the section of the Peking railroad from Tang-shan to Lanchow has been completed. Major Arrasmith reported Jan. 25 the disposition of troops as follows: Lieut. Alva Lee, Co. I, with forty-two men, is at Leichwang; Lieut. Eugene Santachi, jr., Co. D, Felix R. Hill, Med. Corps, and Blaine A. Dixon, Q.M. and C.S., 3d Battalion, with seventy men, at Kuyeh; Lieut. Fauntley M. Miller, Q.M. and C.S., 2d Battalion, with twenty men, at Wali; Lieut. Ernest B. Smalley, Co. F, with thirty men, at Kaiping; Lieut. Olin O. Ellis, Co. H, and Edgar F. Haines, Med. Res. Corps, with forty-two men, at Tang-shan. Capt. Robert H. Silliman, Co. C, who is in command of these detachments, has made his headquarters at Kuyeh. The remainder of the troops are quartered in warehouses at Tientsin.

Preliminary reports have reached the Navy Department of the splendid work which is being done by the Navy medical officers in the Chinese revolution in co-operation with the Red Cross. Surgeon James G. Omelvena, of the U.S.S. Pompey, received special mention in the report of the American Consul at Foochow for his heroic work. The report says: "Dr. Omelvena has made himself invaluable at the station established at the American Board Mission Hospital. He and the American doctors have all been working tirelessly for the relief of the wounded." It appears that neither the Revolutionists nor the Imperial troops engaged in fighting at Foochow had any surgical corps and the work of looking after the wounded fell on the volunteers. Practically all the fighting was done around a high hill that commanded most of the city, which had been seized and held by the Revolutionists. At the foot of this hill was a large compound of the American Board of Missions containing a finished operating pavilion and a large hospital in process of erection. Here most of the wounded of both sides were hurried, the large dispensary and a college hall converted into wards giving a fairly well managed hospital. Seventy-one Manchus soldiers, including six officers, were looked after; and sixty Revolutionists, including three officers were attended to, making a total of 161. The medical officers were able to attend only to major wounds, trivial casualties not being taken into the hospital. In many cases the soldiers refused to submit to treatment, many of them preferring death rather than to go halting through life minus a limb.

Advices were received by the Bureau of Yards and Docks on Jan. 25 that the new channel for Pearl Harbor has been completed. This is the largest dredging contract ever undertaken by the Navy Department, and one of the largest pieces of river and harbor work done by the Government. Owing to the failure of Congress to appropriate money two years ago the contractors were just one month overtime in doing the work. The time limit for dredging the channel was three years. In round numbers the work cost three million dollars. Over five million yards of coral rock were excavated in the construction of the channel. The channel is four and a half miles long, with minimum depth of thirty-five feet and a width of five hundred feet at the bottom. The channel will make Pearl Harbor one of the best havens on the Pacific. The Senate Committee on Commerce on Jan. 25 reported favorably Senator Nelson's bill appropriating \$80,000 for aids to navigation in Pearl Harbor.

Ever since Congress convened a special committee of the House has been engaged in an investigation of the Taylor system. Most of the committee's attention has been devoted to its installation in the Watertown Arsenal, although officers from other plants, labor leaders and employees both in the Ordnance Department of the Army and Navy and of private concerns have appeared before the committee. Brig. Gen. William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, in a hearing on Jan. 17 and 18, quoted statistics to show that during three months the employees of the Watertown Arsenal who worked under the Taylor system had increased their wages about twenty-five per cent. At the same time a great saving had been made to the Government in the cost of production. Under the Taylor system the cost of producing plugs for hydraulic gun carriages had been reduced from twenty-five cents to seven cents, and the pay of the man who made them had been increased from \$3.04 per day to \$4.

The death of Comdr. L. C. Bertollette, U.S.N., will, it is expected, result in the American Government insisting on the sanitation of Guayaquil. The death of the Commander and of an enlisted man, together with the illness of three other enlisted men, has impressed the Government with the necessity for prompt action. Should Ecuador temporize, it is said that the United States may issue a quarantine against Guayaquil, particularly in the interests of the Panama Canal. On receipt of the news of the death of Commander Bertollette the Navy Department was informed that peace had been sufficiently restored in Ecuador to permit the withdrawal of the Yorktown. Secretary Meyer thereupon issued orders for the gunboat to proceed at once to Santa Elena, 110 miles west of Guayaquil, and to intercept the cruiser Maryland as the latter approaches that port.

The Richmond (Va.) News-Leader says: "If a bill introduced by William Tate, of Pulaski, in the House becomes a law, each of the cadets at the Virginia Military Institute will be required to act as a teacher in some state school for a period of two years after receiving his commission as a soldier. The bill provides that

before being permitted to enter the military school as a cadet the applicant shall be required to sign a contract and give his personal bond to the institution that he will work for the state for a period of two years to pay for his tuition. It is suggested in the bill that the cadet serve as an engineer on the State Highway Commission or that he serve an enlistment in the National Guard of the state. Any cadet violating his contract and forfeiting his bond is to be proceeded against by due course of law."

In a letter to the Hon. James Hay, chairman House Military Committee, H.R., Mr. Walter M. Cutchin, of Gloucester Point, Va., says: "Allow me, as a citizen of the United States, and a native of Virginia, to suggest to you and your honorable committee, to report a bill making it compulsory for every man—rich or poor, (only cripples and insane persons to be exempted), to serve two years with the colors, from eighteen to twenty years of age, and then to go into the Reserve until he reaches the age of forty. This would give the country all the volunteers and reserves necessary to keep an enemy out of the country."

The opening game of the polo season at Manila, P.I., was played Dec. 16, 1911, at the Manila Polo Club. The teams competing were from the 7th and 8th Cavalry Regiments, and although the former won by a score of 7½ to ¼ the game was not as one-sided as it looks. The 8th played in the hardest kind of luck. Their team had the ball up to their opponents' goal more than ten different times, but were unable to put it between the posts. Among those present at the game were Major Gen. J. F. Bell, U.S.A., and Mrs. Bell and Governor General W. Cameron Forbes.

Paymr. Clerk T. N. Carter, of Brooklyn, N.Y., was officially declared a deserter from Jan. 10, 1912, by the Navy Department Jan. 24, and a warrant was issued for his arrest. This action was taken upon the recommendation of Rear Admiral James M. Helm, commandant of the navy yard at Charleston, Mass., where Carter was paymaster's clerk on the cruiser Baltimore. Comdr. Armistead Rust, commanding the Baltimore, reported that Carter had been missing since January and that a considerable sum of money belonging to the enlisted men of the ship, which had been entrusted to his care, also was missing. Carter was clerk to P.A. Paymr. D. G. McRitchie.

Theodore Roosevelt, who has been honorary vice-president of the Boy Scouts of America two years, has become chief scout citizen, and in doing so has assumed direction of those activities in the scout movement pertaining especially to the training of the boys in citizenship and social service. The former President of the United States will supervise that part of the Boy Scout program of recreation and education designed to train boys of the country in national and local affairs pertaining to government, and thus to fit them for the sturdy outdoor life, for which he stands.

The first public address in this country of W. Morgan Shuster, the former Treasurer General of Persia, who became involved in the trouble between Russia and Persia, will be delivered at the Navy League Convention, which will be held in Washington beginning Feb. 22. Advices were received at the headquarters of the Navy League in the Southern Building Jan. 23 that Mr. Shuster had accepted the invitation of the committee on arrangements sent to him about a month ago. Mr. Shuster will be allowed to select his own subject, which will be announced later.

The President has approved the sentence of dismissal in the case of 1st Lieut. Chester H. Loop, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., who was recently tried at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., and found guilty by G.C.M. of several acts of drunkenness while in command of a detachment of enlisted men engaged on military map making. Lieutenant Loop entered the Army as second lieutenant, 4th Infantry, from Tennessee, April 11, 1905. He was appointed to be first lieutenant in the Coast Artillery Corps July 7, 1907, and has since served therein.

The officers of the 9th Cavalry, stationed at Fort D. A. Russell, have organized a rifle club and made application for membership in the National Rifle Association. This is the second club that has been organized along lines of the National Rifle Association. Company L of the 10th Infantry has for a number of years maintained a rifle club. In the British army this is one of the features of the service. Most of the regiments have rifle clubs and a number of the organizations have club houses.

A mild invasion of Japan was authorized Jan. 22 by Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., Chief of Staff Corps, in permitting an officer and nine enlisted men to proceed from the Philippines to Japan to play baseball. The games to be played will be a return engagement for games played by the Tokio University team in the Philippines.

Despatches from Warsaw say that Capt. Werner von Stuenzer was condemned there on Jan. 24 to three years' hard labor, on a charge of espionage. He is a captain on the German General Staff. His father is Gen. Karl von Stuenzer, who is now on the retired list. The von Stuenzer family is one of the most prominent military families in Germany.

A Juneau cable despatch says that the marine barracks maintained at Sitka, Alaska, for thirty years have been ordered abandoned by the Navy Department as an unnecessary expense. The marines have recently been guarding 2,000 tons of coal stored on Japonsky Island for naval purposes.

Dr. Cecil F. Charlton and Dr. Robert Gaylord Davis, of Chicago, have successfully passed the examination for commissions in the Navy as assistant surgeons. Dr. M. E. Rose, of New York, has been appointed acting assistant surgeon in the Navy.

The Poole Engineering & Machine Co. have undertaken the manufacture of five dummy 12-inch mortars and six dummy 10-inch guns for installation in militia armories.

PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Lieut. Col. George P. Scriven, Signal Corps, promoted colonel from Jan. 19, 1912, vice Thompson, retired, was born in Pennsylvania Feb. 21, 1854, and was graduated from the U.S.M.A. and promoted in the Army second lieutenant, 8th Infantry, June 14, 1878. He was transferred to the 3d Artillery in June, 1879, and remained in that command until December, 1890, when he was appointed first lieutenant in the Signal Corps. He reached the grade of lieutenant colonel in July, 1904. During his service he has served at the U.S.M.A. as assistant professor of French, was on duty in Guatemala, Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa Rica, under U.S. State Department as Commissioner of Columbian Exposition, 1891-92. He was appointed military attaché to Mexico 1893, and to Italy in October, 1894. He was with the U.S. commission at the coronation of the Emperor of Russia in 1896, and was military attaché to Turkey and observer with the Turkish army May-July, 1897. He was appointed major and Signal officer of Volunteers in May, 1898, and was assigned to the staff of Major Gen. Wesley Merritt in his expedition to the Philippines. He was later military secretary to General Merritt when the latter was military governor of the Philippines. He was Signal officer, Department of Cuba, and military secretary to the major general commanding in 1899. In October, 1899, he was ordered to duty again in the Philippines at his own request. He took part in the famous China relief expedition in 1900 under General Chaffee and was its Chief Signal Officer, and was recommended for the brevet of lieutenant colonel by General Chaffee for gallant conduct at Yangtsun, Aug. 6, 1900, and at Pekin, China, Aug. 14 and 15, 1900. After serving in the Philippines he was assigned to duty at Washington, and was Acting Chief Signal Officer of the Army at various intervals, and was on other duties, and then went to the Philippines again in 1909 as Chief Signal Officer. His last assignment to duty was in Washington, D.C.

Lieut. Col. Thomas Ridgway, C.A.C., promoted colonel from Jan. 17, 1912, vice Col. S. E. Allen, detached from his proper command, was born in New York Aug. 18, 1861, and was graduated from the U.S.M.A., class of 1883, and promoted in the Army second lieutenant, 5th Artillery. After being promoted first lieutenant, 4th Artillery, in February, 1891, he was subsequently transferred to the 5th and 6th Artillery, and then to the 5th Artillery. He was promoted captain in March, 1899; major, Artillery Corps, June 30, 1906, and lieutenant colonel, Coast Artillery Corps, July 1, 1910. He is a graduate of the Artillery School, class of 1896. Colonel Ridgway, among his duties other than at various posts, was professor of military science and tactics at the Cathedral School of St. Paul, Garden City, N.Y. He served in the Philippines and in the China relief expedition of 1900, and his last post of duty was at Fort Andrews, Mass.

Major William F. Flynn, Cav., unassigned, upon his own application will be retired from active service, to take effect July 1, 1912, after thirty-three years' service.

Col. William L. Pitcher, Inf., U.S.A., is to be retired from active service March 29, 1912, upon his own application, after forty years' service. Leave has been granted him from Jan. 25 until the date of his retirement.

The application of Col. John C. W. Brooks, C.A.C., for retirement on account of more than thirty years' service, was on Jan. 25, 1912, approved by the War Department.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

The marriage of Miss Edna May Gunther, daughter of Mrs. Felicia Gunther, of 9105 South Broadway, St. Louis, Mo., and Lieut. Olney Place, 13th U.S. Cav., took place at the home of the bride's mother Jan. 20, 1912. Rev. J. H. Gauss performed the ceremony, which was followed by a dinner. There were no attendants, and only the immediate relatives of the couple were present. The bride wore a traveling gown of light tan chiffon cloth embroidered in lavender, with a corsage bouquet of orchids, and a tailored hat to match her gown. The honeymoon will be spent in San Antonio, Texas, and other Southern points. Upon their return Lieutenant Place and his bride will be at home after Feb. 15 in Quarters No. 13 East, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

Mrs. Henry Simpson Halley announces the engagement of her daughter, Margaret Lisle, to Capt. Irving Carr, 7th U.S. Inf. The marriage ceremony will be celebrated the latter part of April, 1912, at the home of the bride at Payne's Depot, Ky.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Dabney Jarman, of Charlottesville, Va., have issued cards announcing the marriage of their daughter, Catharine Lindsay, to Dr. Edwin Brooks Maynard, Med. Res. Corps, U.S.A., on Jan. 22, 1912. The ceremony was performed at All Saints' Protestant Episcopal Church, Baltimore, Md., by the Rev. Edward W. Wroth, rector. The bride wore a traveling suit of dark blue cloth, with a picture hat of black silk beaver, and wore a corsage bouquet of violets and orchids. The groom is a son of former Congressman H. L. Maynard, of Portsmouth, Va., and is a graduate of the University of Virginia. The wedding was a very quiet one, being witnessed by a few near relatives and intimate friends. Dr. and Mrs. Maynard left immediately after the ceremony for a short trip, and later will sail for Manila, P.I., where the groom will report for duty.

Mrs. Fleming, widow of Col. Robert I. Fleming, U.S.A., will be married to Brig. Gen. David S. Gordon, U.S.A., retired, Jan. 27, at the New York city home of Mr. and Mrs. Luis F. Corea, son-in-law and daughter of Mrs. Fleming. Mrs. Fleming, who has been a widow for several years, was Miss Belle Vedder, daughter of Colonel Vedder, U.S.A. "The late Col. Robert I. Fleming," says the Washington Star, "was in his day among the most prominent citizens of the Capital. The home of the couple, 1408 Massachusetts avenue, was the scene of many handsome entertainments, one of the most brilliant and notable of which was the marriage, Feb. 27, 1907, of their only daughter, Miss India Bell Fleming, to the then Minister of Nicaragua, Mr. Luis F. Corea. Since the latter relinquished his diplomatic post he and Mrs. Corea have made their home in New York city, the former being a member of a Wall street firm of lawyers. They have three children, India Bell, Luis Felipe and Lois Fleming, the second daughter born last December. General Gordon comes from Kansas and entered the Army in 1861 as a lieutenant. He was re-

tired in April, 1904, and has lived at the Brighton, in Washington, the present season."

Capt. and Mrs. Henry Rodgers, P.S., announce the engagement of their daughter, Florence, to Lieut. James C. Gunn, P.S.

Mrs. Ellen Mower announces the marriage of her daughter, Lucy, to Mr. Henry W. Lyon, jr., son of Rear Admiral Lyon, U.S.N., on Friday, Dec. 1, 1911, at Redwood City, Cal. They are at home at 745 Bush street, San Francisco.

Frances McElwee was married to Dr. W. L. McFarland, son of Capt. W. C. McFarland, U.S.A., retired, at Berlin, Germany, on Dec. 27, 1911, at her mother's residence on the Neue Winterfeldt strasse. Dr. McFarland and his bride are en route to America, and will reside at 34 Gramercy Park, New York city.

Miss Marion Blake and Ensign Preston B. Haines, U.S.N., were married on Jan. 18, 1912, at St. Matthew's rectory, Washington, D.C., the Rev. Edward Buckley officiating. Miss Blake made her debut two years ago after completing her education in London and Paris, and during the present winter has been with her aunt, Mrs. Charles Gray, at the Grafton. Ensign and Mrs. Haines will be at home at the Marlborough after Feb. 1.

A pretty wedding was celebrated at Ocean Park, Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 24, 1912, when Lieut. Harold Jones, U.S.N., commanding the destroyer Hull, and Miss Marian Leora Whitson, of Spokane, were married at the home of Mrs. F. C. Sharp, No. 153 Wadsworth avenue. Lieut. I. H. Mayfield, U.S.N., was best man.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Conser announce the marriage of their daughter, Mary Edith, to Capt. Lloyd Llewellyn Smith, Med. Corps, U.S.A., Jan. 24, 1912, at Johnstown, Pa.

Miss Grace C. Willits, daughter of Capt. George S. Willits, U.S.N., was married in Philadelphia, Pa., on Thursday, Jan. 25, 1912, to Mr. Henry W. Von Brenan at the Woodland Presbyterian Church, the Rev. James R. Swain officiating. Miss Jessie Willits, a sister of the bride, was maid of honor, Mrs. Charles C. Willits and Mrs. Henry A. Kroger the matrons of honor, and Miss Dorothy Pfaff flower girl. Mr. Von Brenan had as his best man Alfred S. Willits, brother of the bride. The ushers were Henry Lange and Henry Kroger, of New York. After the honeymoon the couple will be at home at 38 West Ninety-fifth street, New York.

RECENT DEATHS.

Comdr. Levi C. Bertolette, U.S.N., died on board the U.S.S. Yorktown from yellow fever Jan. 24, 1912, at Guayaquil, Ecuador. He was a native of Pennsylvania, and was graduated from the Naval Academy at Annapolis in 1887, and reached the grade of commander in 1909. He served on the Amphitrite during the Spanish-American War. Among other duties he served in the Bureau of Navigation, in the Philippines, and in January, 1910, was assigned to the command of the Philadelphia. He took command of the Yorktown in July, 1910. He was on the Vermont during the cruise of the Battleship Fleet around the world. Commander Bertolette was the first to be seized with yellow fever, having been taken ill about Jan. 14. Up to Jan. 22 reports received at the Navy Department were most favorable, and his recovery was expected. He had been placed under quarantine on board the Yorktown, and Lieut. E. E. Scranton was in command of the gunboat. Comdr. Thomas Washington was ordered to proceed to take command of the Yorktown on Jan. 18. The death of Commander Bertolette is regarded as most unfortunate at this time because of the fact that his wife, to whom he was married less than two years ago, has recently given birth to a baby, with whom she is now in San Francisco. The funeral of Commander Bertolette took place Jan. 25 from the American Consulate at Guayaquil. The Consul General, Herman R. Dietrich, several of the other Consuls, the Ecuadorian Minister of War and Marine, Gen. Juan Navarro, Generals Plaza and Andrade and staff and representatives of the municipal authorities attended the service and accompanied the body from the American Consulate to the gunboat Tarqui, which transferred it to the Yorktown. The body will be taken to the United States for burial.

Clarence W. Wood, ordinary seaman, U.S.N., on board the Yorktown, also died Jan. 24, 1912, at Guayaquil, Ecuador, of yellow fever. His home was in Yonkers, N.Y.

Rear Admiral Lewis C. Heilner, U.S.N., retired, who died at the Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, N.Y., Jan. 25, 1912, was a native of Pennsylvania and a graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy, class of 1871. Rear Admiral Heilner was the navigating officer of the battleship Texas in the battle of Santiago in the Spanish War. Though he had been ill for some time, his illness did not take a serious turn until Monday, when it was found necessary to remove him from his home at No. 189 Prospect avenue, Brooklyn, to the Naval Hospital. His first ship after graduation was on the Saco, of the Asiatic Fleet. Other assignments from 1874 to 1895 included duty on the Brooklyn, Ossipee, Colorado, in the Coast Survey, on the Portsmouth, at the Naval Observatory and on the Pensacola. From August, 1896, to 1899 he was on the Texas, and then on duty at the navy yard, New York. He was subsequently in command of the Essex, and on duty at the navy yard, Philadelphia; was in command of the Ohio and was commandant of the navy yard at Pensacola, Fla. He was promoted rear admiral Nov. 16, 1909, and was last assigned to duty as supervisor of naval auxiliaries at New York. He was retired for age Jan. 29, 1911. He left a widow and one daughter. Funeral services will be held in the chapel of the Naval Hospital at half-past two o'clock Sunday afternoon. The body will be buried on Monday in Arlington Cemetery, Washington, D.C.

The remains of 1st Lieut. Nelson Allen Goodspeed, U.S.A., retired, whose death at Fort Bayard, N.M., Jan. 7, 1912, we briefly noted in our last issue, were laid to rest in the South Main street cemetery of his native town, St. Albans, Vt., on the afternoon of Jan. 18. The funeral services were held at St. Luke's Episcopal Church, the Rev. J. C. Stephenson, of East Berkshire, officiating. The pallbearers were Captain Luhn and Lieutenant Edwards, 10th U.S. Cav., of Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; W. Kibbe Brooks, Warren R. Austin, Harry F. Hatch, Ashby S. Head and Dr. Arthur Morton, of St. Albans, and Edward G. Crampton, of Boston. Company B, 1st Infantry, Vermont National Guard, Capt. Charles E. Pell commanding, attended as escort, sorrowfully performing this last service for one who had been to many of them a playmate of boyhood. Lieutenant Goodspeed was born in St. Albans, Vt., May 24, 1876. He was graduated from the U.S.M.A. June 12, 1902, and assigned to the 3d Cavalry. On April 1, 1905, he was

detailed on recruiting duty, returning to his regiment at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, in 1907. There he developed tuberculosis and was sent to the U.S. Hospital at Fort Bayard, N.M., where, with the exception of a short time, he has been ever since. He was retired May 11, 1911, and died suddenly at Fort Bayard. He is survived by his wife, who was Miss Estella Wright Crampton, of St. Albans, and a small son and daughter. "To those who knew Lieutenant Goodspeed in his boyhood, his football days at West Point," writes a friend, "for his early Army service, there was no shadow to foretell that in so few years his buoyant, happy soul would have passed from among them. His cheery nature shed brightness on all who were fortunate enough to know his friendship. His noble ideals, his patience and his efficient execution of duty are an example for all who must inevitably follow him. The high courage with which he met difficulties and sickness bespoke the true soldier. It was characteristic of him that even when the deadly enemy, consumption, laid hold upon him he never lost courage nor did the cheerfulness inherent in his manly nature ever forsake him. The final summons came as he would have wished it, in the night, while he was asleep. He received it—as any of his friends might have prophesied—with a smile on his lips, 'like one who wraps the drapery of his couch about him and lies down to pleasant dreams.'"

Mrs. George R. Bliss, widow of the Rev. George R. Bliss, D.D., LL.D., and mother of Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A., died at her home in Chester, Pa., Jan. 24, 1912, in the ninety-first year of her age.

Mrs. Eva Hargraves Kane, wife of Lieut. Col. Theodore P. Kane, U.S.M.C., died at the Portner, Washington, D.C., Jan. 19, 1912.

Mr. Henry H. Palmer, father of 1st Lieut. Resolve P. Palmer, 22d U.S. Inf., died at Red Oak, Iowa, Jan. 10, 1912.

Mr. Frederick A. Healy, son of Capt. M. J. Healy, U.S.R.C.S., died at Santa Barbara, Cal., Jan. 7, 1912.

Mrs. Elizabeth Butman Dowley Pardee, mother of Lieut. Austin M. Pardee, 20th U.S. Inf., and of Mrs. Alfred M. Wilson, died at the General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 19, 1912.

Mrs. Estelle T. Richardson, mother of Mrs. A. C. Sharpe, wife of Colonel Sharpe, U.S.A., and grandmother of 1st Lieut. Howard G. Sharpe, 8th U.S. Inf., and mother of Mrs. W. E. Dennison, of Alameda, Cal., died in Columbus, Ohio, Jan. 20, 1912, at the home of Colonel Sharpe.

Chief Btsn. John H. Brown, U.S.N., retired, who died at Baltimore, Md., Jan. 18, 1912, was born in Rhode Island, was a Civil War veteran, having served as a mate in the Navy in 1865. He received a warrant as boatswain May 25, 1877, after a previous service as an enlisted man of close on four years. He was commissioned chief boatswain June 29, 1906, and was retired June 14, 1895, for disability incident to the Service, with the next higher grade.

Judge Elbert E. Farman, for more than fifty years a prominent citizen of Warsaw, N.Y., who died Dec. 31, 1911, after a four days' illness, from pneumonia, aged eighty-one years, was the father of Lieut. Elbert E. Farman, jr., 8th U.S. Cav. Judge Farman was born in New Haven, Oswego county, N.Y., on April 23, 1831. His father, Zadok Farman, was a descendant of a family which settled in Maryland in 1674. Judge Farman prepared for college at Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, Lima, and entered college in 1851, where he pursued the classical course until 1853, when he entered Amherst College, from which he was graduated with honors in 1855. He was admitted to the bar in 1858. He became the proprietor of the Western New Yorker in 1859, and was appointed District Attorney of Wyoming county in 1867. President Grant appointed Mr. Farman as Consul General of the United States at Cairo, Egypt. He held this position until July, 1881. He secured the granite obelisk, known in history as Cleopatra's Needle, which stood for centuries in front of the Temple of Caesar at Alexandria, and is now the most valuable ornament of Central Park in New York. In January, 1883, Mr. Farman was designated by President Arthur as a member of the International Commission organized to fix the indemnity to be paid to the people of Alexandria for damages resulting from the riots, bombarding, burning and pillage of that city in June and July, 1882. During his residence in Egypt Judge Farman made interesting collections of ancient coins, scarabaei, bronzes, porcelains and other antiquities. Among these is the Farman Loan Collection, which has been for several years in the Metropolitan Museum in New York. On leaving Egypt the Khedive made him Grand Officer of the Imperial Order of the Medjidieh, a decoration seldom conferred. He leaves also three children, Miss Lois Farman, now on board ship returning from the Philippines; Lieut. Elbert E. Farman, jr., U.S.A., stationed at Manila, and Miss Louise Farman; also one brother, Samuel Farman, of Portageville. Judge Farman was a member of the Union League Club of New York, of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution and of the New York State Bar Association. He has written two valuable works, "Along the Nile with General Grant" and "Egypt and Its Betrayal."

Mrs. Laura A. Richards, mother of Col. George Richards, Paym., U.S.M.C., died at Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan. 21, 1912.

William Slack Montgomery, who died in New York city Jan. 20, 1912, was at one time an officer in the U.S. Navy and later was a member of the New York city bar. Mr. Montgomery was of the U.S. Naval Academy class of 1893, having graduated as second honor man in his class, and was the ranking officer in the cadet battalion during his senior year. He served on the staff of Rear Admiral Erben and on the U.S.S. Chicago, European Station, from 1893 to 1895, as midshipman; 1895-96 on U.S.S. Massachusetts; 1897-99 on U.S.S. Petrel; was in Rear Admiral Dewey's squadron at the battle of Manila Bay; 1899-1901 on the U.S.S. St. Mary's; 1902-1903 on the U.S.S. Olympia. During his service in the Navy Mr. Montgomery was an officer of conspicuous ability. He resigned in 1903 while a lieutenant, and immediately thereafter was admitted to the bar in New York state, and became a member of the law firm of Robinson, Biddle and Ward, admiralty lawyers, New York city. In 1910 he became a member of the law firm of Burlingham, Montgomery and Beecher, New York city. His death followed an operation for appendicitis at the New York Hospital. Mr. Montgomery was a Kentuckian. His home was at 136 East Fifty-fifth street, New York city. He is survived by a wife and two children. His remains were buried at Mount Kisco, N.Y., on Jan. 22, 1912.

Sergt. 1st Class Charles D. Barnaby, Hospital Corps, U.S.A., died at Fort Wood, N.Y.H., Jan. 22, 1912.

Capt. Samuel Spencer Semmes, son of Rear Admiral Raphael Semmes, of the Confederate Navy, died in his

home at Osceola, Ark., Jan. 24. He was seventy-three years old. Captain Semmes served throughout the war in the Confederate Army under General Bragg. His sister was the wife of Gen. Luke E. Wright, of Memphis, formerly Secretary of War. He had been active in the practice of law for fifty years. He was born in Cincinnati.

PERSONALS.

Contributions to this column are always welcome.

Among those present at the dinner of the Arctic Club in New York city, Jan. 21, was Gen. A. W. Greely, U.S.A.

Mrs. Barnett, widow of Captain Barnett, U.S.N., has arrived in Washington, and is staying at the Gordon for a short time.

A son, Henry Moore, jr., was born to the wife of Capt. Henry H. Moore, Phil. Scouts, at Camp Keithley, Mindanao, P.I., Nov. 29, 1911.

Mrs. Reginald Norman has recovered from her illness and is visiting her father, Capt. William McCarty Little, U.S.N., retired, at Newport, R.I.

A son, J. Seaman, jr., was born to the wife of Lieut. A. Owen Seaman, 15th U.S. Inf., at the General Hospital, Manila, P.I., Dec. 14, 1911.

Capt. Charles F. Crain, 27th U.S. Inf., on duty at Fort Sheridan, Ill., is to go on a four months' leave in April next, most of which he will spend abroad.

Mr. W. G. Diman, late lieutenant, U.S.N., has accepted a position as "supervising engineer" for the Amoskeog Manufacturing Corporation, Manchester, N.H.

Lieut. Col. Charles L. McCawley, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. McCawley gave a dinner in Washington, D.C., Jan. 22, for Mrs. Henry Clews, of New York, who is visiting Mrs. Hope Slater.

Lieut. John Potts, U.S.M.C., who has been ill with typhoid fever, is slowly improving. He is with his parents, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. R. D. Potts, at Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

Lieut. Col. John Biddle Porter, U.S.A., who has been on duty in Washington, D.C., has been detailed as senior instructor, department of law, at the Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth.

Civil Engr. R. E. Bakenhus, U.S.N., and Mrs. Bakenhus, who have recently returned from the Philippines by way of Europe, are temporarily at the Sherman, Fifteenth and L streets, Washington, D.C.

Comdr. and Mrs. Frederick Traut entertained at dinner last Saturday evening at their apartment in the Woodward, Washington, D.C. The guests were Comdr. and Mrs. R. R. Belknap, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Chase, Commander Retzmann, of the German Embassy; Miss Laura Mohr and Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Richard D. White.

Mrs. William R. Cochran, wife of Ensign William R. Cochran, Troy, N.Y., entertained at bridge on Monday, Jan. 22. Among those present were Mrs. Thomas MacBride, Miss Grace Greene, Mrs. Greer Assheton Duncan, Mrs. John Mahon, Harrisburg, Pa.; Mrs. H. F. D. Davis, Netherwood, N.J.; Mrs. Henry G. Taylor, Mrs. D. Graham Copeland and Mrs. William Ambler. The prize was won by Mrs. Duncan.

Mrs. Roscoe C. Davis, wife of Lieut. R. C. Davis, U.S.N., entertained at dinner at her home in Philadelphia, Pa., Thursday evening, Jan. 18. The guests included P.A. Surg. Lucius W. Johnson, U.S.N., and Mrs. Johnson, Miss Katharine T. Abbey, Mrs. George A. Vroom, Miss Vroom, Mr. James B. Spencer, jr., Mr. Richard Tift and Lieut. Comdr. J. P. Defrees, U.S.N. Later they attended the ball at the navy yard.

Mrs. Wotherspoon, wife of Brig. Gen. William W. Wotherspoon, U.S.A., was at home at her apartment at the Dupont, in Washington, D.C., on Jan. 20, for the last time this season. Miss Mamie and Miss Goodwin assisted at the tea table. Gen. and Mrs. Wotherspoon will leave shortly for Atlanta, Ga., where the General will be in command of the Department of the Gulf. Much regret is felt over their departure from Washington, D.C., where they have a host of friends.

Mrs. Goodwin Hobbs, wife of Pay Director Hobbs, U.S.N., retired, who is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Gould, of Washington, will return to her home in Newport on Saturday. Mrs. Hobbs has been entertained a good deal during her stay in Washington. On Thursday she was the guest of honor at a card party given by Mrs. Edward Capehart, wife of Commander Capehart, U.S.N., and last week Mrs. Frederick A. Traut entertained at bridge in her honor.

Among seagoers from New York on Jan. 20 was Brig. Gen. Peter D. Vroom, U.S.A., who sailed on the Hamburg-American liner Bluecher on a South American cruise which will last eighty days, will cover 19,039 miles and will visit the remote Patagonian settlement of Ushuaia. On the return trip the voyagers will visit the Panama Canal. Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Stephen P. Jocelyn, U.S.A., sailed Jan. 20 on the Cunarder Franconia for Madeira, the Mediterranean and the Adriatic. Aboard the American liner St. Louis sailing for Plymouth, Cherbourg and Southampton was Lieut. Col. T. Bentley Mott, U.S.A.

Mrs. C. E. Morton is visiting her young son, Charles Langdon, who is attending school in Detroit. They will join Captain Morton at Fort D. A. Russell early in February. Friday evening last "The Friars," composed of officers of the 1st Infantry, Missouri National Guard, gave a farewell dinner and dance in honor of Capt. and Mrs. C. E. Morton prior to their departure for Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., where Captain Morton will be assigned to a company of the 11th Infantry upon the completion of his tour of duty in the Pay Department, Jan. 26. Among those present were Major Robbins, Major and Mrs. Donnelly, Capt. and Mrs. Gruner, Capt. and Mrs. Hennessey, Capt. and Mrs. McMann, Mrs. Applegate, Miss Mulvehill, Lieutenants Rogers, Marcos, and Capt. and Mrs. Errington, 11th Inf., Jefferson Barracks.

The will of Mme. Caroline Leroy Bonaparte, widow of Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, which was filed for probate in Washington, D.C., Jan. 19, disposes of an estate valued at \$600,000. The will provides for all the children by her two marriages, except a daughter of her first marriage, Mary C. Edgar, now Sister Mary de Sales, of the Visitation Convent, Baltimore. Comdr. Newbold Leroy Edgar, U.S.N., and Webster A. Edgar, of New York, sons of Mme. Bonaparte, receive the Newport home of their mother. To Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, another son, is bequeathed the valuable jewelry belonging to Mrs. Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, of Baltimore, and given to her by Jerome Bonaparte, King of Westphalia. Other Bonaparte heirlooms are given to a daughter, Countess Louise de Moltke Huitfeldt, of Denmark, and her children. The remainder of the estate is to be distributed equally.

Capt. Earle W. Tanner will relieve Capt. C. E. Morton as Army paymaster at St. Louis Jan. 27, 1912.

A daughter, Sarah McKinn Wood, was born to the wife of Capt. Robert E. Wood, 3d U.S. Cav., at Culebra, Canal Zone, Jan. 3, 1912.

A daughter, Dorothy Nichols Wilson, was born to the wife of Capt. William H. Wilson, Q.M., U.S.A., at St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 18, 1912.

A daughter, Jane, was born to the wife of Lieut. Joseph L. Topham, jr., 1st U.S. Inf., Jan. 12, 1912, at Vancouver Barracks, Wash.

A daughter, Dorothy Bishop, was born to the wife of Capt. Percy P. Bishop, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., at Washington, D.C., Jan. 21, 1912.

Miss Mary Lily Fisher, of Southport, N.C., is visiting at the residence of her aunt, Mrs. E. I. Brown, 1601 Thirty-first street, Galveston, Texas.

Mrs. Capehart, wife of Capt. Edward E. Capehart, U.S.N., in command of the U.S.S. Michigan, entertained at bridge on Jan. 25 at her residence, O street, Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Alford, who is the guest of her son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. and Mrs. F. S. Bowen, at Fort Leavenworth, has been very ill with rheumatism for several weeks, and is now convalescent.

Capt. John S. Marshall, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Marshall leave Washington, D.C., for their home at Berkeley, Cal., on Jan. 25, sailing by the S.S. Advance from New York on Jan. 27, via Panama and San Francisco.

Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A., was among the guests at the dinner given by Mr. and Mrs. Whitlaw Reid in New York city Jan. 22 in honor of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and their daughter, the Princess Patricia.

Many Americans attended the Emperor's first drawing room at Berlin, Germany, Jan. 19, and among them were Capt. Samuel G. Shartle, U.S.A., Military Attaché of the Embassy, and Mrs. Shartle; Capt. A. P. Niblack, U.S.N., Naval Attaché.

Chief Sailmaker John Roddy, U.S.N., on duty at Mare Island, Cal., has left for Tempe, Ariz., for the benefit of his health. Sailmaker Roddy has been suffering for some time past from bronchitis, and it is believed that a month's stay in Arizona will be of great benefit.

Miss May Phelps, who with her father and mother, Commodore and Mrs. Harry Phelps, U.S.N., has been spending the winter at their home in North Carolina, has just left for an extended visit at the residence of her aunt, Mrs. E. I. Brown, 1601 Thirty-first street, Galveston, Texas.

Capt. and Mrs. Charles H. Patterson, U.S.A., had dining with them in Washington, D.C., Jan. 17, the British Military Attaché and Mrs. McLachlan, Commissioner and Mrs. Judson, Mr. and Mrs. Horace H. Lurton, jr., Capt. and Mrs. Edward Carpenter, Miss Sheridan, Miss Allen, Miss Brooke, Major Blanton Winship, Mr. Edward Donn, jr., and Dr. Davis.

Rear Admiral Clover, U.S.N., and Miss Eudora Clover gave a dinner in Washington, D.C., Jan. 17, when their guests were M. and Mme. Loewenthal-Linow, Miss Hildegarde Nagel, Miss Margaret Draper, Miss Gladys Hinkley, Miss Sophy Johnston, Miss Alice Whiting, Miss Martha Bowers, Mr. Morgenstierne, Mr. Maugras, Mr. Duncan Phillips, Dr. De Laney, Major Horton and Mr. Davidge.

Mrs. Solomon Center, of Walla Walla, Wash., has been an addition to the Walla Walla colony in Washington, D.C., during January, the guest of Gen. and Mrs. Morton at the Cairo. Mrs. Center is well known in Army circles, having been born in and lived all her life in Walla Walla, where so many Army officers have married from an early day, and is called the "grandmother of the Army" with as much appropriateness as Leavenworth City is called "the mother-in-law of the Army."

An enjoyable informal afternoon at bridge was given at San Diego, Cal., Jan. 8, by Mrs. John McClellan at the Grant Hotel. Mrs. McClellan entertained to meet Mrs. George Banks, of Philadelphia, who is here for the winter, stopping at the Hotel del Coronado. Mrs. McClellan entertained in the green drawing room, about seven tables being arranged for the game, and pretty cut glass prizes were awarded the winners of the highest scores at each table. Following the game the party were served tea in the main dining room of the hotel. General McClellan's daughters are still in Munich, Germany, with Gen. and Mrs. Duval.

Mrs. Joseph C. Spear, mother of Dr. Raymond Spear, U.S.N., and her daughter, Mrs. Joseph H. Van Stoltzenberg, entertained at a tea in their apartment at the Brighton, in Washington, D.C., on Jan. 19, from four until seven. The apartment was decorated with roses and palms. Mrs. Robert M. Thompson, Mrs. Silas Casey, wife of Rear Admiral Casey, U.S.N., and Mrs. Thomas S. Butler served at the elaborately appointed tea table. Others assisting were Mrs. L. W. Stratling, Mrs. David Addison, Miss Emily Beatty, daughter of Capt. Frank Beatty, U.S.N.; Miss Margaret Smith, daughter of Capt. Strother Smith, U.S.N.; Miss Frances Hodges, daughter of Lieut. Col. Harry F. Hodges, U.S.A., and Miss Kathryn Hitchcock.

Troop K, 1st U.S. Cavalry, Capt. Julien E. Gaujot commanding, stationed at Boise Barracks, Idaho, spent an enjoyable Christmas. The menu, which was printed on a folder representing a guidon, was as follows: Oyster soup, crackers; roast turkey, oyster dressing, cranberry sauce; roast pork, giblet gravy, currant jelly; roast lamb, sweet relish, nut salad; sugar corn, French peas, string beans, mashed creamed potatoes; sweet pickle, chow chow. Queen olives, celery; lemon pie, mince pie, pumpkin pie, creamed coconut pie; chocolate cake, frosted layer cake, fruit cake; oranges, apples, raisins, assorted nuts, mixed candies, Muscatel grapes; chocolate, coffee, beer; cigars, cigarettes. Quartermaster Sergeant Strathen was in charge of the mess.

One of the largest debutante teas of the season took place in Washington, D.C., on Jan. 20, when Brig. Gen. John M. Wilson, U.S.A., introduced his granddaughter, Miss Frances Brooks, daughter of Col. J. C. W. Brooks, U.S.A., and Mrs. Brooks, to his hosts of friends in both residential, official and Army and Navy society. Miss Waller, sister-in-law of General Wilson, received with the debutante. Assisting in receiving were Mrs. George Gillespie, wife of Major General Gillespie, U.S.A., retired; Mrs. Anson Mills, wife of Brigadier General Mills, U.S.A., retired; Mrs. William J. Barden, wife of Major Barden, U.S.A.; Mrs. Edward Burr, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Burr, U.S.A.; Mrs. Charles P. Summerall, wife of Captain Summerall, U.S.A.; Mrs. Francis B. Wilby, wife of Lieutenant Wilby, U.S.A.; Miss Estelle Crane, Miss Frances Hodges, Miss Mary Webb, Miss Dorothy Brooks and Miss Elizabeth Noyes.

A daughter, Margaret, was born to the wife of Lieut. Philip H. Hammond, U.S.N., Jan. 22, 1912, at Philadelphia, Pa.

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. George A. Lynch, 29th U.S. Inf., at Fort Jay, Governors Island, N.Y., Jan. 24, 1912.

Mrs. Richard Byrd, of Norfolk, Va., is the guest of Rear Admiral Hutch I. Cone, U.S.N., and Mrs. Cone in Washington, D.C.

Miss Helen Taft was the guest of honor at a large dinner given by the Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Meyer in Washington, D.C., on Jan. 22.

Among the passengers sailing from New York on Jan. 20 for Southampton, England, on board the S.S. St. Louis, was Col. T. Bentley Mott, U.S.A.

Brig. Gen. Stephen P. Jocelyn, U.S.A., retired, Mrs. Jocelyn and Miss Jocelyn sailed on the S.S. Franconia from New York for Naples on Saturday, Jan. 20.

Mrs. Kite, wife of Dr. Isaac W. Kite, U.S.N., was hostess at a large auction bridge party at her apartment at the Cordova, in Washington, D.C., on Jan. 22.

Mrs. Amos, wife of Capt. Frank Amos, U.S.A., who has been visiting her mother, Mrs. Herrick, in Lawrence, Mass., for the past few weeks, has returned home.

The Misses Hitchcock, stepdaughters of Pay Director Speel, U.S.N., entertained at bridge, followed by a tea, at their K street home, in Washington, D.C., on Jan. 20.

Mrs. William D. MacDougall, wife of Commander MacDougall, U.S.N., has sent out cards for a bridge party on Feb. 1 at her residence, 1731 Q street, Washington, D.C.

Rear Admiral Lucien Young, U.S.N., commandant of the naval station at Key West, Fla., held a reception Jan. 23 incident to the celebration of the completion of the oversea railroad.

Col. Charles L. McCawley, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. McCawley were among the dinner hosts in Washington, D.C., on Jan. 23, entertaining in honor of Mrs. Henry Clews, of New York.

Mrs. Augustine Derby, who has been spending the past ten days in Washington, D.C., with her mother, Mrs. George A. Converse, widow of Rear Admiral Converse, U.S.N., has returned to her home in Rye, N.Y.

Med. Dir. George F. Winslow, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Winslow, of New Bedford, Mass., arrived at Havana, Cuba, Jan. 17, on the Saratoga, on their annual visit. Dr. and Mrs. Winslow are staying at the Maison Royale.

Chief Gunner C. B. Magruder, U.S.N., retired, and wife have given up their home at Inwood, Long Island, N.Y., and are now temporarily residing with their son, Dr. R. B. Lowry Magruder, 516 Nostrand avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Mrs. Meyer, wife of the Secretary of the Navy, was hostess at a tea at her Scott Circle residence, in Washington, D.C., on Jan. 23. The Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Meyer also entertained at a small house dance on Jan. 23.

Mrs. Charles M. Pyne, mother of Paymr. Frederick G. Pyne, U.S.N., who has been spending several weeks with Paymr. and Mrs. Pyne at their residence on Twenty-first street, has taken an apartment at the Brighton for the remainder of the season.

Major John T. Meyers, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Meyers entertained at dinner in Washington, D.C., Jan. 17, in honor of the commandant of the Marine Corps and Mrs. Biddle. The other guests were Capt. and Mrs. Frank Beatty and Civil Engr. and Mrs. Hollyday.

Miss Isabel Magruder, daughter of Dr. Alexander Fitzhugh Magruder, U.S.N., retired, was hostess at a bridge party of four tables on Friday, Jan. 19, in honor of her house guest, Miss Anne Gleaves, daughter of Capt. Albert Gleaves, U.S.N., in Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Buckingham, widow of Comdr. B. F. Buckingham, U.S.N., and her sister, Miss Isabel Freeman, were at home at their residence, 1525 H street, Washington, D.C., on Jan. 22, from four until six. Mrs. Higginson, wife of Rear Admiral Francis J. Higginson, U.S.N., received with the hostess. Many representatives of old residential and Army and Navy society were present.

At the annual meeting of Branch 1, Army Relief Society, held on Jan. 23 at the residence of Mrs. Henry Bischoff, in New York city, the following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Charles Francis Roe; first vice-president, Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant; second vice-president, Mrs. Malcolm Stuart; treasurer, Mrs. Francis Jarvis Patten; secretary, Miss Isabelle Hardie.

The monthly hop was given at the Washington Barracks, D.C., on Jan. 19, when Mrs. Barden, wife of Major William J. Barden, U.S.A.; and Mrs. Wigmore, wife of Major Hubert L. Wigmore, U.S.A., received for the committee. The hop room at the Officers' Club was elaborately decorated with flags and palms, and a buffet supper was served at midnight. Several dinner parties preceded the hop.

Major Charles DeLano Hine, U.S.V. (class of 1891, U.S.M.A.), for some years past the organization expert of the Harriman railway lines, has been elected vice-president and general manager of the Southern Pacific Railroad of Mexico and of the Arizona Eastern Railroad, with headquarters at Tucson, Ariz. Major Hine is said to be the youngest vice-president on the Harriman system and one of the youngest anywhere. The Tucson Star quotes Vice-President Hine as saying: "The only policy that I shall have will be to help to carry out the broad policies of President Epes Randolph."

A delightful bowling party was given by the younger set at the Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., Monday night, Jan. 15, in the post gymnasium. The party afterward adjourned to the home of Major and Mrs. Waterman, where their daughter, Miss Bessie Waterman, was hostess at a delightful Dutch supper. Those included in the party were Miss Madeleine Carlin, of Vallejo; the Misses Van Vleet, of Alcatraz; Miss Helen Muir, Miss Leonora Wuest, Miss Bess Waterman, Miss Virginia Harrison, Miss Winona Troupe, Miss Waller, Captains Worthington, Goodrich and Farnival, Lieutenants Wilson, Wuest, Ord, Cox, Ward, Harris, Wyche and Ellis.

Among those who met H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught upon his arrival in Washington, D.C., Jan. 25, on his visit to President Taft, was Major Archibald W. Butt, U.S.A., the personal aid of the President. The Major, on behalf of the President, extended the official welcome to the Duke. From the British Embassy to the White House the Duke was escorted by Troops A, B, C and D of the 15th Cavalry, in command of Major Frederick S. Folz, and the Duke, who has seen cavalry from all over the world, was highly impressed with the 15th. Chandler Hale, Third Assistant Secretary of State, escorted by Col. Spencer Cosby, U.S.A., and Lieut. John W. Timmons, U.S.N., were also with the Duke's party on the drive from the British Embassy to the White House.

A son was born at Baltimore, Md., on Jan. 20, 1912, to the wife of Ensign Louis C. Scheibla, U.S.N.

The wife of Mr. Henry Leroy Lewis, daughter of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. E. A. Edwards, U.S.A., gave birth to a daughter, Kate, at Stratford, Conn., Jan. 23, 1912.

Miss Rodgers, sister of Capt. William L. Rodgers, U.S.N., president of the Naval War College, Newport, R.I., is suffering from a fractured leg caused by a fall when roller skating on Jan. 22.

Major Frederick F. Russell, M.C., was in Buffalo, New York, Jan. 24, from Washington, D.C., for the purpose of delivering an address before the Medical Union of that city on "Anti-Typhoid Vaccination."

Ensign John Borland, U.S.N., attached to the U.S.S. Michigan, arrived at New York city Jan. 24 from Cuba on leave, and was pleased to learn that his wife had given birth to a son, John Borland, jr., on Jan. 22.

Mr. John William McKie is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Romano Edson, at their home on Q street, Washington, D.C. Lieut. and Mrs. McKie have left Florida and are en route to Lieutenant McKie's new station, Fort Hamilton, N.Y.

Mrs. Greer A. Duncan, wife of Civil Engr. G. A. Duncan, U.S.N., entertained informally on Saturday afternoon, Jan. 20, in Troy, N.Y., for Mrs. H. F. D. Davis, of Gresham road, Netherwood, N.J., who is the house guest of Ensign and Mrs. Henry G. Taylor, U.S.N., "Daleview," Troy, N.Y.

Capt. Harold P. Howard, U.S.A., on duty at Fort Keogh, was at Bozeman, Mont., during the week Jan. 22 to 27, 1912, for the purpose of attending a free horse school for farmers to be conducted by the Montana Agricultural College and Experiment Station, at that place, and for the purpose of delivering a lecture during the session of the school on the subject of "Market Type of Horses from a Military Point of View."

COST OF HANDLING MAIL.

It develops that President Taft in his economy and efficiency message was referring to the War and Navy Departments when he said: "It is at once evident either that it is costing some of the offices too little or that others are being run at an unwarranted expense. Nor are these variations explained by differences in character of work. For example, there are two Departments which handle practically the same kind of business and in very large volume. The average cost of handling incoming mail to one was found to be over six times as great as the cost of handling incoming mail to the other. It has been found that differences of average cost by Departments closely follow differences in method and that the greatest cost is found in the Department where the method is most involved. Another fact is of interest, viz., that in two Departments, which already show low averages, orders have been issued which will lead to a large saving without impairing efficiency. It cannot be said that the saving ultimately will be when the attention of officers in all of the Departments has been focused on present methods with a view to changing them in such manner as to reduce cost to the lowest point compatible with efficient service. It, however, must be a considerable percentage of nearly \$5,000,000, the total estimated cost of handling this part of the government business at Washington."

Owing to the methods employed in the War Department the Economy Commission has reported to the President that the average cost of handling the incoming mail is six times greater than handling the incoming mail of the Navy Department. The outgoing mail costs double the amount in the War Department that it does in the Navy Department. The Navy Department ranks among the lowest in the average cost of handling letters per thousand, while the War Department is said to be the highest. As a result of this great difference in the cost of conducting correspondence between the War and Navy Departments, Secretary Stimson has been instructed by the President to make a most searching investigation of the War Department methods, with a view to reducing the expense of handling its business. It is insisted by the President that the business of both Departments is of about the same character, and that the methods of the War Department can be simplified without decreasing the efficiency of either the Army or the Department.

The President in his message, in speaking of the new system of correspondence in the Navy and other Departments, says: "Results have already been obtained which are noteworthy. Mention has been made of the orders issued by two Departments. Of these the order of one is most revolutionary in character, since it requires flat filing, where before all correspondence was folded; the doing away with letterpress copies; and the discontinuance of endorsements on slips, one of the most expensive processes and one which in the other Department had been carried to very great length."

WAR DEPARTMENT DECISIONS.

It has been decided by the War Department to refuse the request of Major William H. Hart, Sub. Dept., for a court of inquiry to investigate his right to the patent on the new field ovens now in use in the Service. Major Hart claims that he invented the field oven and is entitled to patents covering the improvement. The Judge Advocate General holds that Major Hart is not entitled to a court of inquiry unless there has been some "imputation against his conduct." This question is not involved in the controversy, and on that account the Judge Advocate General takes the ground that the officer is not entitled to relief by a court of inquiry.

The mere existence of a vacancy in a higher rank does not entitle an officer to promotion, is the ruling made by the War Department. The officer must qualify for the vacancy to which he is entitled by seniority before he has any right to promotion. This ruling was made by the Judge Advocate General in a case of delayed promotion. The officer in question failed to pass his first examination and contended that after he had passed his second examination he was entitled to the vacancy that existed when he was called up for his first examination.

A soldier absent without leave is not entitled to pay and allowances while in confinement is the decision of the War Department. It is held by the Judge Advocate General that a soldier who is in confinement on account of being absent without leave has the same status as a deserter who is in confinement. In the case submitted to the Department the Judge Advocate General held that the soldier was entitled to pay and allowances up to the time that he was absent without leave, and after he was restored to a duty status to the time of the expiration of his term of enlistment.

INTERNATIONAL RIFLE SHOTS.

An invitation has been issued to the Secretary of War and Secretary of Navy to designate candidates for the American teams for the two international shoots, one to be held in Sweden, beginning with July 30, and the other at Argentine, beginning May 16, by the National Rifle Association. According to this arrangement all candidates for the teams should conduct correspondence through the War and Navy Departments. A number of communications which have been sent to the Secretary of the N.R.A. have been referred to these Departments. Officers in the Army and Navy are anxious to have the service represented on both of the teams. For some reason in previous international matches not much interest has been taken in these events outside of the Marine Corps. The three service members of former teams have all come from the Marine Corps. In announcing the conditions covering the try-out for positions on the two international teams Secretary Albert S. Jones, of the N.R.A., gives out the following statement:

1. The final try-outs to determine the membership of both international teams will be held on the United States Marine Corps range at Winthrop, Md.

2. Arrangements will be made with the Navy Department to transport competitors and others from Washington to and from the range. These arrangements will be announced later.

3. The N.R.A. will not assume any expense in connection with the expenses of competitors attending these trials. From the time that the teams are selected until their return to this country and the members to their home station, there will be no expense to the members of the teams.

4. The arm to be used will be the regulation U.S. Army model 1903 without any alteration of any kind. Ammunition—any in preliminary trials; final trials, that ammunition that has been selected for use of the team.

5. The members of previous international teams and of the United Service Match Teams of 1911 will be eligible in the final trials without previously having competed in the preliminaries.

6. Unattached citizens who desire to compete for membership on these teams will communicate direct with the Secretary of the National Rifle Association.

7. In the selection of the teams the aggregate scores made by the competitors in the final tryout will be considered as a basis for selecting the team, but the committee reserves the right to take other qualifications into consideration. The final tryout for places on the Argentina Team must occur April 10 as the team will be tina Team must occur April 10 and 14, as the team will be compelled to leave this country April 20.

The Adjutant General of the states, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy and the Commandant of the Marine Corps may arbitrarily select or choose after competitive trials the men nominated from their organizations to participate in the final try-out for places on this team.

CONDITIONS.

The conditions: Each competitor will fire 40 shots standing; 40 shots kneeling (see position, page —, par. —), and 40 shots prone on April 10 and 11, at 350 meters (383 yards) on the Argentine target. Trigger pull of rifle to be not less than six pounds. The aggregate results of the two days' shooting will be a basis on which the committee will select the team of alternates. The team as selected will be kept at the Winthrop range for practice until the 19th, when it will leave for New York to sail on the 20th for Buenos Aires.

For the selection of the team to go to Sweden, preliminary try-outs may be held by the states, the Army, Navy and Marine Corps. These preliminary try-outs will be held during the period from April 29 to May 11. At these trials there may be selected as many men as may be considered necessary up to six, who may be sent to the final try-out to be held at Winthrop range May 16-17-18. At this try-out all competitors but the highest 25 will be eliminated, and these 25 will be put through a final test on Monday, May 20, from which there will be selected the ten men to compose the team and alternates.

The course of firing will be held at 200, 400, 500 and 600 yards at the International target.

Each competitor will fire 25 and 15 shots at each distance each day. For these trials the trigger pull will be 4 pounds. Position, "any" without artificial rest. Slings allowed in connection with one arm.

DECISIONS OF THE COMPTROLLER.

Anson Mills, U.S.A., while colonel, 3d Cav., was appointed a member of the Mexican International Boundary Commission, "to receive his emoluments in pay and allowances as colonel in the Army while holding said office." While so serving he was promoted to brigadier general, retired. He thereupon claimed the pay of a brigadier general on the active list. The Comptroller holds that as the joint resolution under authority of which General Mills was appointed "contains no words of anticipation looking to the future promotion of the appellant" he can receive only the pay of colonel, which, if less than that of a brigadier general on the active list, is more than that of a retired brigadier.

The Comptroller decides that Lieut. Comdr. W. W. Phelps, U.S.N., is entitled to an allowance of \$593.34, this being ten per cent. increase of pay from Sept. 16, 1908, to April 11, 1910, less thirty-two days during which he was absent on leave.

In the case of the appeal of J. F. Atkinson, lieutenant, i.g., U.S.N., the Comptroller applies previous decisions that an appointment as lieutenant, i.g., does not become effective until the date of his confirmation by the Senate.

SIGNAL CORPS AVIATION SCHOOL.

Signal Corps Aviation School,

Augusta, Ga., Jan. 22, 1912.

During the preceding week the weather permitted flying for four days at the Signal Corps Aviation School; thirty flights were made, having a total duration of five hours and forty-eight minutes.

Saturday noon Mr. Wilbur Wright arrived at Augusta, stopping here while enroute from New York to Dayton; the first time that either of the famous brothers has visited the Army Aviation School since its establishment last summer at College Park. Mr. Wright thoroughly examined the standard type B machine which made so many flights during the preceding six months.

Until the time of his departure the next afternoon he cheerfully answered a steady fire of questions from the officers concerning prospective improvements in military aeroplanes and a wide range of questions covering aviation in general. On Saturday evening Mr. Wright dined at the Augusta Country Club with the officers of the school.

FORT D. A. RUSSELL.

Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., Jan. 14, 1912.

On Monday evening Mrs. Armstrong and Mrs. Raborg entertained the Cavalry Card Club at the 9th Cavalry Club. At five hundred Mrs. Ayres won the prize, and at bridge Mrs. Hamilton. The members of the club present were Major and Mrs. Dade, Capt. and Mrs. Christian, Capt. and Mrs. Armstrong, Capt. and Mrs. Stodter, Capt. and Mrs. Hamilton, Capt. and Mrs. Rubottom, Lieut. and Mrs. Tompkins, Lieut. and Mrs. Hathaway, Lieut. and Mrs. Love, Lieut. and Mrs. Chapin, Lieut. and Mrs. Raborg, Lieut. and Mrs. Camp, Mrs. Ayres, Captain Shultz, Lieutenants Bowie, Rothwell, Nicholson, McClelland and Robinson. Mrs. Earle W. Tanner, who leaves in a few days for St. Louis, and Mrs. Rufus B. Clark, a recently arrived bride in the post, were the guests of honor at a tea on Thursday afternoon given by Mrs. Arthur Williams. In the receiving line with Mrs. Williams were Mrs. Dyer and the guests of honor. Assisting Mrs. Dade, Mrs. Williamson, Mrs. McAdams, Mrs. Van Horn, Mrs. Kemper, Mrs. McCleave, Mrs. Wing, Miss Kimball, Miss Williams and Miss Davis. About sixty ladies called during the afternoon.

Col. and Mrs. Guilfoyle have returned from Fort Riley, where they spent the holidays with their daughter, Mrs. Hoyle. The Chatter Club met with Lieut. and Mrs. Brunzell on Wednesday evening. The highest score was made by Lieutenant Brunzell. Others present were Capt. and Mrs. Tanner, Capt. and Mrs. Wescott, Lieut. and Mrs. McAdams, Lieut. and Mrs. Black, Lieut. and Mrs. Dowell. Capt. and Mrs. Myer entertained at one of their charming dinners on Thursday in honor of the bachelors of the 11th Infantry. The guests were Miss Corn, Miss Little, Miss Rosalie Williams, Miss Bradley, Captain McConnell, Lieutenants McCune, Russell, Lackland, Baade and Dr. Williamson. On Friday evening Capt. and Mrs. Noble entertained at a prettily appointed dinner for Major and Mrs. Skinner, Capt. and Mrs. Hamilton and Lieut. and Mrs. Kibbourne.

Miss Sanderson, who has been the guest of Miss Kimball for some weeks, will return to Denver to-day. Miss Kimball will accompany her and remain for the horse show. Capt. and Mrs. Rubottom presided at a dinner party on Friday for Major and Mrs. Dade, Capt. and Mrs. Stodter, Capt. and Mrs. Christian and Captain Shultz. Lieut. and Mrs. Hathaway were hosts at dinner Friday for Capt. and Mrs. Armstrong, Lieut. and Mrs. Chapin, Lieut. and Mrs. Camp and Lieut. and Mrs. Love. Capt. and Mrs. Armstrong entertained at dinner on Wednesday for Capt. and Mrs. Laurence, Miss Little, Captain Shultz, Lieutenant Hicks and Dr. Power.

Friday evening the 11th Infantry Card Club met at the Infantry Club. The meeting was well attended and thoroughly enjoyed. A delicious supper was served. The hostesses for the evening were Mrs. Arthur Williams, Mrs. Wescott and Miss Rosalie Williams. Both bridge and five hundred were played and prizes were won by Mrs. Reardon, Mrs. Van Horn, Lieutenants McAdams and Palmer and Mrs. Lee. Mrs. Dyer has as her guest her sister, Mrs. Sanford.

The officers and enlisted men from Fort D. A. Russell are to take part in the stock show at Denver, Colo., Jan. 15, and twenty are en route to that place. The detachment consists of eighty officers and men and about sixty-five horses. Lieutenants Nicholson and Robinson, 9th Cav., left last night over the C. and S. with eight enlisted men and all the mounts. Last night Captain Schultz, Lieutenants Engel, Chapin and McClelland, 9th Cav., left for Denver. This morning at 6:15 the 9th Cavalry band, consisting of thirty-three men, left over the C. and S. Captain Wheeler and Lieutenants Collins and Hayden, 4th Field Art., and Lieutenant Singleton, Signal Corps, with thirty-six enlisted men, will leave over the Union Pacific.

Capt. and Mrs. Tanner will be the guests of Col. and Mrs. Williams for a few days before they leave for St. Louis, where Captain Tanner is to be stationed as paymaster.

The Infantry hop was well attended last evening. All organizations in the post being represented. Those who were notified on the floor were Capt. and Mrs. Rubottom, Lieut. and Mrs. Tompkins, Lieut. and Mrs. Chapin, Capt. and Mrs. Bryson, Lieut. and Mrs. McCleave, Lieut. and Mrs. Dwyer, Dr. and Mrs. Wing, Capt. and Mrs. Wescott, Lieut. and Mrs. McAdams, Lieut. and Mrs. Dowell, Lieut. and Mrs. Reardon, Lieut. and Mrs. Van Horn, Lieut. and Mrs. Brunzell, Miss Corn, Miss Rosalie Williams, Captains Holley, Hughes, Lieutenants Sparks, Bloom, Hicks, McClelland, Delaplane, Lackland, McCune, Russell, Sloan and Baade.

WHIPPLE BARRACKS.

Whipple Barracks, Ariz., Jan. 15, 1912.

A pretty dinner was given by Lieut. and Mrs. Samuel T. Mackall on Sunday evening for Major and Mrs. George D. Moore, Mrs. P. M. B. Travis, Miss Olive Fisher, Miss Maud Stephens, Miss Harriet Jean Oliver, Col. Samuel W. Miller, Major Kent Nelson, Lieut. William F. Robinson, jr., and Lieut. William B. McLaurin. Lieut. and Mrs. Benjamin W. Field were hosts at a beautifully appointed dinner Monday for Capt. and Mrs. Guy G. Palmer, Lieut. and Mrs. Samuel T. Mackall, Mrs. P. M. B. Travis, Miss Jenkins, Miss Harriet Jean Oliver, Col. Samuel W. Miller, Major Kent Nelson and Lieut. Meryl P. Schillerstrom.

On Wednesday Capt. and Mrs. Arthur P. Watts were dinner hosts for Major and Mrs. George D. Moore, Lieut. and Mrs. Samuel T. Mackall, Miss Maud Stephens, Col. Samuel W. Miller, Major Kent Nelson and Lieut. William F. Robinson, jr. Thursday Major and Mrs. George D. Moore entertained at a pretty dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Arthur P. Watts, Lieut. and Mrs. Samuel T. Mackall, Mrs. Maud Stephens, Lieut. William F. Robinson, jr., Lieut. Meryl P. Schillerstrom and Lieut. William B. McLaurin.

Col. Samuel W. Miller while inspecting Whipple Barracks was the guest of Lieut. William F. Robinson, jr. Mrs. Edwin J. Bracken returned to her home at the Presidio of Monterey after a short visit with her sister, Mrs. John K. Miller, at Whipple Barracks.

The enlisted men gave three dances during the holidays, all of which were largely attended. Co. D carried off high honors in the recent boxing tournament at the gymnasium. The company was entered in four of five bouts. Two decisions and two knockouts were easily gathered in by its representatives.

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., Jan. 22, 1912.

Kansas has had the coldest spell in seven years, the mercury going to twenty-seven below zero. In many towns the railroad companies have actually divided their coal supply to prevent actual suffering. Many towns have housed poor people who could not keep warm in their own homes by opening the churches and hotels and some public buildings. The damage to stock has been estimated at over \$1,000,000. For the past few days we have had perfect winter weather.

Monday evening Mrs. Macdonald entertained at bridge for Col. and Mrs. Hoyle, Col. and Mrs. Kendall, Capt. and Mrs. Scherer and Mrs. Farr. Mrs. Kendall and Colonel Hoyle won prizes. A delightful supper followed. Tuesday evening Capt. and Mrs. Cassel gave a delightful bridge for Col. and Mrs. Hoyle, Capt. and Mrs. Walker, Capt. and Mrs. Hill, Colonel Conklin, Captain Barnes, Capt. and Mrs. Scherer, Mrs. Farr, Lieut. and Mrs. McKinley, Lieut. and Mrs. Danford. Prizes were won by Mrs. Hoyle and Mrs. Hill, Lieutenant McKinley and Captain Walker. Thursday afternoon Mrs. George H. Sands gave a beautiful bridge for Mesdames Hatfield, Hoyle, Schaffer, Macdonald, Cochran, Kendall, Scherer, Farr. Prizes were won by Mrs. Hoyle and Mrs. Cochran.

Friday afternoon Mrs. Horningshaw entertained with bridge for Mesdames Hoyle, Scaffer, Lochridge, Robinson, Patten,

Troop M, 3d Cav., will stand relieved from further duty on the Mexican border and will return to its proper station at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, by marching from Fort Ringgold.

to Sam Fordyce, Texas, and from the latter point to destination by rail. (Jan. 16, D.T.)

10TH CAVALRY.—COL. T. W. JONES.

First Sergt. Edward Lane, Troop C, 10th Cav., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Jan. 18, War D.)

First Lieut. George H. Baird, 11th Cav., is detailed as a member of the examining board at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., for the examination of chaplains to determine their fitness for promotion, vice Capt. George T. Langhorne, 11th Cav., relieved. (Jan. 22, War D.)

Par. 13, S.O. 16, Jan. 19, 1912, War D., relating to Capt. George T. Langhorne, 11th Cav., is revoked. (Jan. 20, War D.)

Capt. George T. Langhorne, 11th Cav., will proceed to Fort Leavenworth for the purpose of pursuing special course in tactics, and upon the completion of course will return to proper station. (Jan. 19, War D.)

The leave granted Capt. Samuel G. Jones, 11th Cav., is extended fifteen days. (Jan. 5, D.G.)

11TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. PARKER.

Sick leave for three months is granted Capt. Samuel G. Jones, 11th Cav. (Jan. 24, War D.)

13TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. P. HATFIELD.

Leave for one month is granted Chaplain Timothy P. O'Keefe, 13th Cav. (Jan. 24, War D.)

14TH CAVALRY.—COL. F. W. SIBLEY.

First Sergt. Dennis Dunne, Troop E, 14th Cav., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Jan. 18, War D.)

CAVALRY, UNASSIGNED.

Leave from April 1 to and including July 1, 1912, is granted Major William F. Flynn, Cavalry, unassigned. (Jan. 23, War D.)

Major William F. Flynn, Cavalry, unassigned, upon his own application is retired from active service, to take effect July 1, 1912, under the provisions of Sec. 1243, R.S., after thirty-three years' service. He will proceed to his home on or after April 1, 1912. (Jan. 23, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

2D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. E. A. MILLAR.

So much of Par. 25, S.O. 301, Dec. 26, 1911, War D., as relates to Capt. Edward A. Stuart, 2d Field Art., is revoked. (Jan. 23, War D.)

Capt. Edward A. Stuart, 2d F.A., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., Letterman General Hospital, for observation and treatment. (Jan. 24, War D.)

3D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. C. G. TREAT.

Capt. Augustine McIntyre, 3d Field Art., Fort Sam Houston, Texas, will proceed to Fort Sill, Okla., reporting Jan. 15 for duty as an instructor of the School of Fire during the course beginning Feb. 15. (Jan. 10, Cen. Div.)

4TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. A. B. DYER.

The leave granted Capt. Henry L. Newbold, 4th Field Art., on account of sickness, and extended, is further extended seven days on account of sickness. Upon the expiration of the leave Captain Newbold will proceed from Fort Leavenworth to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for duty at that post. (Jan. 22, War D.)

6TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. E. D. HOYLE.

First Lieut. Marshall G. Randall, 6th Field Art., will proceed to Hot Springs, Ark., Army and Navy General Hospital for treatment. (Jan. 22, War D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Philip W. Booker, 6th F.A., is extended fifteen days. (Jan. 24, War D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. E. M. WEAVER, CHIEF OF COAST ART.

Leave for two months, with permission to visit China and Japan, is granted Major James F. Brady, C.A.C., effective about March 15, 1912. (Dec. 2, Phil. D.)

Leave for twenty days, about Jan. 5, 1912, is granted 1st Lieut. Peter H. Otosen, C.A.C., Fort Ward, Washington. (Jan. 5, D. Columbia.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Warren R. Bell, C.A.C., is extended ten days. (Jan. 2, D.G.)

Leave for five days is granted 1st Lieut. William C. Whitaker, C.A.C., recruiting officer. (Jan. 18, War D.)

The following enlisted men are detailed to duty in connection with the Coast Artillery Reserve, Militia of Connecticut, and will be sent to Stamford, Conn.: Sergt. Charles Evans, 88th Co., C.A.C., Fort Terry, N.Y.; Sergt. Otto Guttrath, 2d Co., C.A.C., Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y. (Jan. 18, War D.)

Leave for ten days is granted Chaplain Walter Marvine, C.A.C. (Jan. 19, War D.)

On account of exceptional circumstances leave for three days, effective Jan. 19, is granted Capt. Francis J. Behr, C.A.C. (Jan. 19, C.A.C.)

On account of exceptional circumstances leave for seven days, effective this date, is granted Capt. Jay P. Hopkins, C.A.C. (Jan. 19, C.A.C.)

Leave for fifteen days, with permission to apply for an extension of fifteen days, is granted Capt. Wade H. Carpenter, C.A.C. (Jan. 20, War D.)

Major Morris K. Barrell, C.A.C., upon the expiration of his present leave, will proceed to Fort Hancock, N.J., for duty at that post. (Jan. 20, War D.)

First Lieut. Peter H. Otosen, C.A.C., Fort Ward, will proceed to Fort Lawton, Wash., to report on Jan. 29, 1912, to 1st Lieut. Joseph A. Marmon, 25th Inf., for professional examination with a view to his selection for detail in the Ordnance Department. (Jan. 15, War D.)

Leave for twenty days, upon relief from duty at Fort Howard, Md., is granted Capt. Henry W. Bunn, C.A.C. (Jan. 18, E. Div.)

Pvt. David F. Fisher, 119th Company, C.A.C., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Jan. 23, War D.)

INFANTRY.

1ST INFANTRY.—COL. G. K. MCGUNEGLE.

The leave for two months granted Capt. Brady G. Rutten-cutter, 1st Inf., is extended fifteen days, provided he joins his regiment in time to sail with it to the Philippine Islands. (Jan. 16, W. Div.)

3D INFANTRY.—COL. H. KIRBY.

Leave for three months, upon arrival of his regiment in the U.S., is granted Capt. Robert I. Rees, 3d Inf. (Jan. 24, War D.)

4TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. LASSITER.

First Sergt. Homer Watkins, Co. L, 4th Inf., Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., will be discharged from the Army by purchase. (Jan. 12, C. Div.)

5TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. D. COWLES.

Sergt. Charles J. Falkenthal, Co. D, 5th Inf., now on duty with the Militia of West Virginia, is transferred as sergeant to the 2d Infantry with a view to filling one of the vacancies created in that regiment by Par. 1, G.O. 133, War D., Sept. 28, 1911. (Jan. 23, War D.)

Capt. Joseph K. Partello, 5th Inf., will proceed, at the proper time, to the places indicated, in the order named, and make the annual inspection of the Militia of Pennsylvania: Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21 and 23; Pottstown, Pa., Feb. 24; Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 26; West Chester, Pa., Feb. 27; Media, Pa., Feb. 28; Doylestown, Pa., Feb. 29; Norristown, Pa., March 1; Phoenixville, Pa., March 2, and Chester, Pa., March 4. (Jan. 19, E. Div.)

Sergt. Ernest G. Shepherd, Co. D, 5th Inf., now at Fort Sheridan, Ill., is detailed to duty with the Militia of Alabama. (Jan. 24, War D.)

9TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. J. CRANE.

First Lieut. James G. McIlroy, 9th Inf., is relieved from treatment at the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., and will resume a status of absence with leave. (Jan. 23, War D.)

Leave for two months, with permission to visit the United States, is granted 1st Lieut. William R. Leonard, 9th Inf., effective when his services can be spared by his department commander. (Nov. 18, Phil. D.)

10TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. A. GREENE.

Leave for three months, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. Samuel W. Widdifield, 10th Inf. (Jan. 17, E. Div.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Andrew J. White, 10th Inf., Camp E. S. Otis, Las Cascadas, Panama Canal Zone, is extended two months. (Jan. 18, E. Div.)

12TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. H. C. BOWEN.

Leave for four months, with permission to return to the United States via Europe, is granted 1st Lieut. Guy E. Manning, 12th Inf., to leave the division about Nov. 29, 1911. (Nov. 24, Phil. D.)

14TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. H. WILSON.

Capt. George McD. Weeks, 14th Inf., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Subsistence Department. (Jan. 18, War D.)

Second Lieut. James A. Merritt, 14th Inf., Fort Lincoln, N.D., will proceed at the proper time to Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., for the purpose of taking the examination for detail in the Ordnance Department. (Jan. 8, C. Div.)

16TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. GARDENER.

The leave granted Capt. Martin L. Crimmins, 16th Inf., is extended seven days. (Jan. 24, War D.)

17TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. T. VAN ORSDALE.

Capt. Thomas L. Smith, 17th Inf., is granted leave for twenty days, effective about Jan. 9, 1912. (Jan. 4, D.G.)

18TH INFANTRY.—COL. T. F. DAVIS.

Leave for one month, about Jan. 25, 1912, is granted Capt. Joseph S. Cecil, 18th Inf., Fort Mackenzie, Wyo. (Jan. 18, D. Mo.)

20TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. A. IRONS.

Leave for one month, about Jan. 15, is granted Capt. Morton F. Smith, 20th Inf., aide-de-camp. (Jan. 12, W. Div.)

21ST INFANTRY.—COL. G. S. YOUNG.

Leave for three months, with permission to return to the United States via Europe, is granted Chaplain James Osse-waarde, 21st Inf., and he is authorized to leave the division about Jan. 15, 1912. (Nov. 20, Phil. D.)

23D INFANTRY.—COL. E. F. GLENN.

First Lieut. Charles A. Thuis, 23d Inf., is detailed as inspector-instructor of the Militia of Oklahoma, and will report in person on or before Feb. 1, 1912, to the Governor of Oklahoma for duty. (Jan. 18, War D.)

Leave for one month, from about Jan. 15, 1912, is granted 1st Lieut. William T. MacMillan, 23d Inf. (Jan. 13, D.T.)

24TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. PAULDING.

First Lieut. A. Elliott Brown, 24th Inf., upon his arrival at San Francisco to join his regiment, will report at Letterman General Hospital for treatment. (Jan. 20, War D.)

25TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. B. JACKSON.

Sick leave for two months, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Lieut. Col. Charles W. Penrose, 25th Inf., Fort George Wright, Wash. (Jan. 5, D. Columbia.)

First Lieut. Arthur D. Budd, 25th Inf., Fort Lawton, Wash., will report on Jan. 29, 1912, to 1st Lieut. Joseph A. Marmon, 25th Inf., for professional examination with a view to his selection for detail in the Ordnance Department. (Jan. 15, W. Div.)

First Lieut. Joseph A. Marmon, 25th Inf., Fort Lawton, is designated as the officer to conduct the professional examination of first and second lieutenants with a view to their selection for detail in the Ordnance Department. (Jan. 15, W. Div.)

First Sergt. Anthony Osborne, Co. L, 25th Inf., Fort George Wright, Wash., a patient, will be sent with an attendant to the Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for treatment. (Jan. 16, W. Div.)

27TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. N. GETTY.

Leave for four months, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted Capt. Charles F. Crain, 27th Inf., to take effect about April 10, 1912. (Jan. 20, War D.)

29TH INFANTRY.—COL. G. R. CECIL.

First Lieut. Manuel M. Garrett, 29th Inf., is detailed for general recruiting service. He will proceed to Fort Slocum, N.Y., for duty. (Jan. 19, War D.)

Leave for four months, about March 1, 1912, is granted Capt. Harry A. Smith, 29th Inf. (Jan. 23, War D.)

Pvt. Adam Brom, Co. L, 29th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Jan. 23, War D.)

INFANTRY, UNASSIGNED.

Col. William L. Pitcher, Infantry, is retired from active service, to take effect March 29, 1912, upon his own application, after forty years' service. He will proceed to his home. Leave from Jan. 25 to and including March 29, 1912, is granted him. (Jan. 24, War D.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

Second Lieut. Joseph C. Thomas, P.S., Tanay, Rizal, will proceed to Manila for physical examination to determine his fitness for field service. (Nov. 27, Phil. D.)

Second Lieut. Joseph Anstead, P.S., Cuyapo, Nueva Ecija, will proceed to Camp Gregg, Pangasinan, for physical examination to determine his fitness for field service. (Nov. 27, Phil. D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Charles F. Codori, P.S., is extended one month. (Jan. 23, War D.)

Leave for two months is granted Capt. Harold M. Joss, P.S. (Jan. 23, War D.)

Leave for three months and twenty days, with permission to visit the United States, is granted 1st Lieut. Charles B. Townsend, P.S., and he is authorized to leave the division on or about March 15, 1912. (Nov. 18, Phil. D.)

ASSIGNMENT OF NEW SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

The following second lieutenants recently appointed from civil life, with rank from the dates indicated after their respective names, are assigned to regiments as indicated. The officers named will be assigned to troops, batteries and companies by their respective regimental commanders; each of them will report in person not later than Feb. 17, 1912, to the C.O. of the post hereinafter designated after his name for temporary duty for a period not exceeding five days, upon the completion of which he will proceed to Fort Leavenworth for a course of preliminary instruction for a period of three months, and upon the conclusion of the instruction will join his regiment. Each officer whose station will be in Hawaii Territory or the Philippine Islands will apply to the Quarter-master General of the Army as soon as his destination shall be known to him for accommodations on the first available transport leaving San Francisco after the completion of the course of instruction at Fort Leavenworth.

Cavalry.

Alexander R. Cocke, Oct. 7, 1911, Fort Jay, N.Y., 3d Cav.

Alexander L. P. Johnson, Oct. 7, 1911, Fort Jay, N.Y., 4th Cav.

Dexter C. Rumsey, Oct. 7, 1911, Fort Porter, N.Y., 6th Cav.

Walter F. Winton, Oct. 7, 1911, Jefferson Barracks, Mo., 7th Cav.

Henry L. C. Jones, Oct. 7, 1911, Fort Douglas, Utah, 12th Cav.

Edwin O'Connor, Oct. 7, 1911, Fort Des Moines, Iowa, 6th Cav.

Eugene A. Lohman, Oct. 7, 1911, Fort Sill, Okla., 13th Cav.

Kenneth P. Lord, Oct. 7, 1911, Fort Preble, Me., 2d Cav.

Edward A. Miller, jr., Oct. 7, 1911, Fort Riley, Kas., 5th Cav.

Clyde J. McConkey, Oct. 7, 1911, Fort Omaha, Neb., 3d Cav.

Augustin G. Rudd, Oct. 7, 1911, Fort Jay, N.Y., 4th Cav.

Harold C. Lutz, Oct. 7, 1911, Fort Omaha, Neb., 12th Cav.

John M. Thompson, Oct. 7, 1911, Washington Barracks, D.C., 15th Cav.

Field Artillery.

Robert W. Wilson, Oct. 6, 1911, Washington Barracks, D.C., 2d F.A.

Norman P. Morrow, Oct. 7, 1911, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, 4th F.A.

Carl M. Deakin, Oct. 7, 1911, Columbus Barracks, Ohio, 6th F.A.

Lloyd E. Jones, Oct. 7, 1911, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., 5th F.A.

Newton N. Polk, Oct. 7, 1911, Jefferson Barracks, Mo., 5th F.A.

Infantry.

Wesley F. Ayer, Oct. 6, 1911, Fort Sheridan, Ill., 23d Inf.

George C. Elsey, Oct. 7, 1911, Fort Banks, Mass., 11th Inf.

James A. O'Brien, Oct. 7, 1911, Fort Jay, N.Y., 13th Inf.

George A. Sanford, Oct. 7, 1911, Fort Sill, Okla., 15th Inf.

Maxon S. Lough, Oct. 7, 1911, Fort Snelling, Minn., 30th Inf.

Ford Richardson, Oct. 7, 1911, Fort McHenry, Md., 19th Inf.

Lester M. Wheeler, Oct. 7, 1911, Jefferson Barracks, Mo., 21st Inf.

William R. Van Sant, Oct. 7, 1911, Washington Barracks, D.C., 22d Inf.

John T. Rhett, Oct. 7, 1911, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., 24th Inf.

Livingston Watrous, Oct. 7, 1911, Fort Porter, N.Y., 25th Inf.

Lester Gehman, Oct. 7, 1911, Washington Barracks, D.C., 27th Inf.

J. Pendleton Wilson, Oct. 7, 1911, Washington Barracks, D.C., 16th Inf.

Charles S. Little, Oct. 7, 1911, Washington Barracks, D.C., 1st Inf.

George M. Halloran, Oct. 7, 1911, Washington Barracks, D.C., 2d Inf.

William E. Brougher, Oct. 7, 1911, Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., 3d Inf.

Summer Waite, Oct. 7, 1911, Fort Preble, Me., 5th Inf.

Albert M. Jones, Oct. 7, 1911, Fort Banks, Mass., 10th Inf.

John E. Creed, Oct. 7, 1911, Madison Barracks, N.Y., 17th Inf.

Leopold J. H. Herwig, Oct. 7, 1911, Washington Barracks, D.C., 28th Inf.

Harrison McAlpine, Oct. 7, 1911, Columbus Barracks, Ohio, 29th Inf.

James R. Alfante, Oct. 7, 1911, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., 7th Inf.

Glenn P. Wilhelm, Oct. 7, 1911, Fort Riley, Kas., 4th Inf.

Andrew G. Gardner, Oct. 7, 1911, Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., 13th Inf.

Albert S. Kuegle, Oct. 7, 1911, Columbus Barracks, Ohio, 24th Inf.

ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

Second Lieut. William C. Rose, recently appointed from civil life, with rank from Oct. 6, 1911, is assigned to the 2d Infantry. He will, about Feb. 15, proceed to join his regiment. (Jan. 19, War D.)

TRANSFERS.

The following transfers at the request of the officers concerned are ordered: Capt. Frederick B. Shaw from the 30th Infantry to the 8th Infantry, Capt. William L. Reed from the 8th Infantry to the 30th Infantry. Each officer will join company to which assigned. (Jan. 19, War D.)

The following transfers are ordered at the request of the veterinarians concerned: Vetn. Thomas H. Edwards from the 4th Field Artillery to the 9th Cavalry, Vetn. Richard H. Power from the 9th Cavalry to the 4th Field Artillery. Each of the veterinarians will join the regiment to which transferred. (Jan. 22, War D.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers to consist of Lieut. Col. Charles T. Menoher, 1st Field Art., Major Peter E. Traub, 7th Cav., Capt. Harvey W. Miller, 13th Inf., Capt. James D. Haysinger, M.C., and 1st Lieut. Henry C. Coburn, jr., M.C., is appointed to meet at Fort William McKinley, Rizal, Jan. 9, 1912, for the mental and physical examination of such candidates for admission to the U.S. Military Academy as may be authorized to appear before it. (Nov. 25, Phil. D.)

A board of officers to consist of Major James R. Lindsay, 28th Inf., Capt. Moor N. Falls, 28th Inf., and 1st Lieut. John M. Willis, M.C., is appointed to meet at Fort Snelling, Minn., Jan. 22 for the examination of Alphonse C. E. von Nyvenheim, ordnance sergeant, retired, to test his fitness for the position of superintendent of a national cemetery. (Jan. 10, C. Div.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Mills, Cordor Island, for such preliminary examination on Jan. 12, 1912, of civilian candidates for appointment as second lieutenants in the Coast Artillery Corps. Detail: Major James F. Brady, C.A.C., Capt. Samuel M. English, C.A.C., 1st Lieut. Daniel P. Card, M.C., 1st Lieut. Floyd Kramer, M.C., 2d Lieut. Delmar S. Lenzner, C.A.C. (Nov. 25, Phil. D.)

MILITARY CONVICTS.

In the returns to be made prior to Feb. 15, 1912, under the provisions of Par. 952, Army Regulations, military convicts will be reported under two separate headings, viz: a. Military convicts under sentence for purely military offenses alone. b. Military convicts under sentence for statutory or common-law crimes or misdemeanors either alone or in connection with purely military offenses. (Jan. 24, War D.)

OLYMPIC TEAM.

The following officers of the U.S. Army are designated to constitute the team of officers to represent the Army in the Olympic games, Stockholm, Sweden, in July, 1912: Capt. Guy V. Henry, Cavalry, unassigned; 1st Lieut. Ben Lear, jr., 15th Cav.; 1st Lieut. John C. Montgomery, 7th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Ephraim F. Graham, 15th Cav.; 2d Lieut. John G. Quekemyer, 5th Cav. Lieutenant Quekemyer will proceed to Fort Riley, Kas., and report in person to the C.O. of that post for duty accordingly. (Jan. 24, War D.)

ARMY TRANSPORT SAILINGS.

From San Francisco, Cal.:

Transport. Leave S.F. Arrive Honolulu about Arrive Guam about Arrive Manila about Lay days at Manila.

Sheridan...Jan. 5 Jan. 13 Jan. 26 Feb. 1 12

C., commanding. Detachment of 135th Co., C.A.C. At Fort Morgan, Ala.
GENERAL JOHN M. SCHOFIELD—Capt. A. Hasbrouck, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 120th Co., C.A.C. At Fort St. Philip, La.

APPENDIX TO INFANTRY DRILL REGULATIONS, 1911.

War Department, Office of the Chief of Staff,
 Washington, Dec. 2, 1911.

Paragraphs 747, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797 and 798, Infantry Drill Regulations, 1911, apply to troops equipped with the Infantry equipment, model 1910. For troops equipped under G.O. No. 23, War Dept., 1906, and orders amendatory thereof, the alternative paragraphs published herewith will govern.

By order of the Secretary of War:

LEONARD WOOD, Major Gen., Chief of Staff.

747. If the inspection is to include an examination of the blanket rolls the captain, before dismissing the company and after inspecting the file closers, directs the lieutenants to remain in place, closes ranks, stacks arms, dresses the company back to four paces from the stacks, takes intervals, and commands: 1. **Unslung**, 2. **PACKS**, 3. **Open**, 4. **PACKS**.

At the second command each man unslings his roll and places it on the ground at his feet, rounded end to the front, square end of shelter half to the right.

At the fourth command the rolls are untied, laid perpendicular to the front with the triangular end of the shelter half to the front, opened, and unrolled to the left; each man prepares the contents of his roll for inspection and resumes the attention.

The captain then returns saber, passes along the ranks and file closers as before, inspects the rolls, returns to the right, draws saber and commands: 1. **Close**, 2. **PACKS**.

At the second command each man, with his shelter half smoothly spread on the ground with buttons up and triangular end to the front, folds his blanket once across its length and places it upon the shelter half, fold toward the bottom, edge one-half inch from the square end, the same amount of canvas uncovered at the top and bottom. He then places the parts of the pole on the side of the blanket next the square end of shelter half, near and parallel to the fold, end of pole about six inches from the edge of the blanket; nests the pins similarly near the opposite edge of the blanket and distributes the other articles carried in the roll; folds the triangular end and then the exposed portion of the bottom of the shelter half over the blanket.

The two men in each file roll and fasten first the roll of the front and then of the rear rank man. The file closers work similarly two and two, or with the front rank man of a blank file. Each pair stands on the folded side, rolls the blanket roll closely and buckles the straps, passing the end of the strap through both keeper and buckle, back over the buckle and under the keeper. With the roll thus brought on the ground that the edge of the shelter half can just be seen when looking vertically downward one end is bent upward and over to meet the other, a clove hitch is taken with the guy rope first around the end to which it is attached and then around the other end, adjusting the length of rope between hitches to suit the wearer.

As soon as a file completes its two rolls each man places his roll in the position it was in after being unslung and stands at attention.

All the rolls being completed, the captain commands: 1. **Slung**, 2. **PACKS**.

At the second command the rolls are slung, the end containing the pole to the rear.

The company is assembled, takes arms, and the captain completes the inspection as before.

792. Being in line or in column of platoons, the captain causes the company to stack arms, dresses it back to four paces from the stacks, and commands: **FORM FOR SHELTER TENTS**.

The officers, first sergeant, and guides fall out; the cooks form a file on the flank of the company nearest the kitchen, the first sergeant and right guide fall in, forming the right file of the company; blank files are filled by the file closers or by men taken from the front rank; the remaining guide or guides, and file closers form on a convenient flank.

793. The captain then causes the company to take intervals as described in the School of the Squad, and commands: **PITCH TENTS**.

At the command **Pitch tents** all unslung and open the blanket rolls and take out the shelter half, poles, and pins; the front rank man places one pin in the ground at the point where his right heel, kept in position until this time, was planted. Each then spreads his shelter half, triangle to the rear, flat upon the ground; the tent is to occupy rear rank man's half on the right. The halves are then buttoned together. Each front rank man joins his pole, inserts the top in the eyes of the halves, and holds the pole upright beside the pin placed in the ground; his rear rank man, using the pins in front, pins down the front corners of the tent on the line of pins, stretching the canvas taut; he then inserts a pin in the eye of the rope and drives the pin at such a distance in front of the pole as to hold the rope taut. Both then go to the rear of the tent; the rear rank man adjusts the pole and the front rank man drives the pins. The rest of the pins are then driven by both men, the rear rank man working on the right. The contents of the blanket roll in the tent and stands at attention in front of his own half on line with the front guy rope pin.

The guy ropes, to have a uniform slope when the shelter tents are pitched, should all be of the same length.

794. When the blanket roll is not carried, arms are stacked and intervals marked as described above; the position of the front pole is marked with a bayonet and equipments are laid aside. The men then proceed to the wagon, secure their rolls, return to their places, and pitch tents as heretofore described.

795. To pitch double shelter tents, the captain gives the same commands as before, except **Take half interval** is given instead of **Take interval**. In taking interval each man follows the preceding man at 3 paces. The captain then commands: **PITCH DOUBLE TENTS**.

The first sergeant places himself on the right of the right guide and with him pitches a single shelter tent.

Only the odd numbers of the front rank mark the line with the tent pin.

The tent is formed by buttoning together the square ends of two single tents. Two complete tents, except one pole, are used. Two guy ropes are used at each end, the guy pins being placed in front of the corner pins.

The tents are pitched by numbers 1 and 2, front and rear rank; and by numbers 3 and 4, front and rear rank; the men falling in on the left are numbered, counting off if necessary.

All the men spread their shelter halves on the ground the tent is to occupy. Those of the front rank are placed with the triangular ends to the front. All four halves are then buttoned together, first the ridges and then the square ends. The front corners of the tent are pinned by the front rank men, the odd number holding the poles, the even number driving the pins. The rear rank men similarly pin the rear corners.

While the odd numbers steady the poles, each even number of the front rank takes his pole and enters the tent, where, assisted by the even number of the rear rank, he adjusts the pole to the center eyes of the shelter halves in the following order: (1) The lower half of the front tent; (2) the lower half of the rear tent; (3) the upper half of the front tent; (4) the upper half of the rear tent. The guy ropes are then adjusted.

The tents having been pitched, the triangular ends are turned back, contents of the rolls arranged, and the men stand at attention, each opposite his own shelter half and facing out from the tent.

796. Omitted.

797. Omitted.

798. Arms having been stacked, the men fall out and, at the command **Attention** or the signal **Attention to orders**, stand in front of their tents. The captain commands: **STRIKE TENTS**.

The pins are removed, the tents are lowered, blanket rolls packed and slung, and the men stand at attention in front and rear of the places lately occupied by their tents at their original places after extension.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Jan. 22, 1912.

The 7th arrived Monday with twenty-three officers and 378 enlisted men. The quarters and barracks were heated and in readiness for the regiment. Major A. W. Morse, M.C., and Lieut. J. A. Wilson accompanied them from San Francisco. Lieut. C. H. Rice has left for West Point for duty. Col. and Mrs. Ezra B. Fuller have as their house guest Miss Bessie Taylor, of St. Paul, Minn. Miss Anna Meany, of Washington, D.C., for the past month guest of Major and Mrs. M. J. Lenihan and Miss Eleanor Lenihan, has returned to her home. Mrs. Walter Krueger entertained Monday with a delightful tea in compliment to her mother, Mrs. Eva M. Norvell, of Baltimore, Md. Coffee was poured by Mrs. R. H. Mc Masters and Mrs. P. T. Hayne, jr. Assisting were Mrs. H. A. Eaton, Mrs. G. A. Halstead and Mrs. C. D. Roberts.

The first official message by wireless from Fort Leavenworth to Washington, D.C., was sent Monday by Corporal Lowe, operator.

John Frances, warden of the Western Pennsylvania Penitentiary, is the guest of Major R. W. McLaughry, Col. and Mrs. Daniel Corman are guests of Col. and Mrs. Ezra B. Fuller. Mrs. J. T. Watson has gone to Rochester, Minn., for treatment in the Mayo Hospital. Capt. G. S. Turner has gone to St. Louis for ten days. Mrs. A. P. Buffington and Miss Margaret were guests at a luncheon Thursday given by Major and Mrs. Day at the Lindell Hotel. Mrs. E. B. Gose entertained Tuesday, and Capt. and Mrs. H. P. Hobbs Saturday night with bridge.

Mrs. R. F. Migdalski, of Fort Meade, S.D., was honor guest at a Kensington given Monday evening by Miss Florence Denner. Mrs. John E. Stuchens who has been ill for several days at St. John's Hospital, in the city is much improved. Mrs. Willis Uline, of Salt Lake City, Mrs. C. C. Goddard and Mrs. Effie H. Van Tuyl and Mrs. Lucas attended the performance of Leslie Carter at the Schubert in Kansas City Saturday. Misses Brownie and Getty Norman were weekend guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Cottingham, in Kansas City.

Miss Taylor, of Detroit, guest of Miss Lottie Fuller, was honor guest at a tea given Saturday by Misses Lottie and Lydia Fuller. Sunday afternoon Miss Eleanor Lenihan invited the young women and bachelors of the garrison to meet Miss Taylor, and Saturday, Jan. 27, Miss Lucille Matthews entertains with a five hundred party in her honor.

Mrs. Joseph O. Mauborgne entertained to-day with a tea in compliment to Miss Scriven, daughter of Colonel Scriven, Signal Corps. Capt. and Mrs. G. H. Estes gave a delightful dinner Friday for Capt. and Mrs. Stuart Heintzelman and Capt. and Mrs. William Kelly, jr. Mrs. Chenoweth, mother of Mrs. H. P. Hobbs recently from Governors Island, was the complimented guest at a bridge of six tables given Saturday night by Miss Hobbs. Mrs. C. S. Fries entertained with a charming informal tea Thursday for Mrs. M. Cune, Mrs. G. E. Griffin and daughter, Miss Bessie Griffin, are spending several days at Excelsior Springs. Lieut. Col. J. B. Porter, who comes here as senior instructor in the law department of the Army Service Schools, is the first officer of the regular Judge Advocate's Department to be detailed as an instructor at the schools. Lieut. O. E. Clark, 7th Inf., has gone to his old home in Bronson, Mich., for a month.

Lieut. John O. Tausig left Saturday for St. Louis to attend the funeral of his grandmother. Lieut. C. C. Jones has gone to Memphis to visit relatives for ten days.

Miss Lottie Fuller won the prize at the Tuesday bridge this week which met with Miss Marguerite Sexton. Miss Romona Murtaugh, daughter of Major and Mrs. John Murtaugh, was the charming little hostess at a course luncheon Thursday, followed by games. Prizes were given to Dorothy Johnson and Helen Kelly. The guests included Misses Dorothy Gowen, Dorothy Johnson, Nancy Hawkins, Katherine Munson, Bernice Fiske, Helen Kelly and Elizabeth Munson. Mrs. M. V. Hill and Miss Rita Hill, of Lawrence, Kas., are guests of Mrs. Roy Hill. Mrs. Henry Keller, of Kansas City, Mo., is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. William Wallace, and Captain Wallace. Mrs. Mills Uline and little daughter, Cynthia, guests of Mrs. Uline's parents, Mr. and Mrs. O. B. Taylor, sr., of Leavenworth, have left to join Major Uline in Denver.

Lieut. E. K. Massee leaves about April 1 for a three months' trip abroad. Mrs. William O. Smith has arrived from San Francisco and will be the guest of Capt. and Mrs. J. J. Toffey, jr., until the arrival of Captain Smith. Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. Harding, of 422 Ottawa street, Leavenworth, Kas., announced the marriage of their daughter, Frances Isabelle, and Mrs. Charles P. Matthews, of Fort Leavenworth, Tuesday, Jan. 9, in Kansas City, Kas. Mr. Matthews is a clerk in the Quartermaster's Department here. Mrs. G. V. Strong was honor guest at a reception given Wednesday afternoon by Mrs. John M. Furlong.

Mrs. G. F. Taylor, of Madrid, Spain, the guest this winter of her sister, Mrs. F. E. Jenkins, and Captain Jenkins, was honor guest at a large and delightful bridge party Friday afternoon, given by Mrs. Jenkins at the officers' mess. Mrs. William Kelley, jr., Mrs. A. E. Williams and Mrs. H. A. Drum won the highest scores.

Lieut. and Mrs. Joseph Topham, jr., of Vancouver Barracks, announce the birth of a daughter, Jane, on Friday, Jan. 12. Mrs. Topham was formerly Miss Imogene Kirkham of Leavenworth. Lieut. John O'K. Tausig entertained with a tea Friday for Miss Van Dyke, Miss Ellis Thomas and Miss Maude Gates, of Kansas City, Mo. Mrs. E. O. Perley chaperoned the party.

Co. M, Engrs., defeated Troop H, 15th Cav., in an exciting basketball game in the Y.M.C.A. gymnasium Friday night, 25 to 12, and Co. I, Engrs., defeated the Prison Guard, 35 to 22. The Y.M.C.A. All Stars, defeated the Co. D, Signal Corps, basketball team Wednesday night, 108 to 13. Mrs. Edward G. Blair, of Kansas City, Mo., has left New York city and will visit Lieut. and Mrs. Arthur James Davis in Fort Crook, Neb., before returning home. Major and Mrs. Charles R. Krauthoff, of Washington, D.C., are guests of their brother, Mr. E. A. Krauthoff, of Kansas City, Mo., en route to San Francisco. Misses Lillian and Elma Krauthoff entertained with a bridge party for Mrs. Krauthoff Thursday afternoon. Lieut. Isaac L. Singleton, of Fort D. A. Russell, was a guest in Kansas City Friday. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Omar Bundy are living at the National Hotel in the city during Colonel Bundy's stay at the Army Service School.

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., Jan. 18, 1912.

Tuesday evening a large number attended the gymnasium for roller skating, after which the young ladies and some of the bachelors were invited to a supper given by Miss Margaret Michie.

First Sergt. Lindsley Beach, 13th Cav., and a nephew of Captain Beach, of the 7th Cavalry, has been ordered up for examination for a commission. He is one of the most popular soldiers in the regiment. Lieutenant Colonel Erwin, I.G., of the Central Division, is at the post on special duty.

Monday afternoon Mrs. Scherer gave a bridge party in honor of her guest Mrs. Otto W. B. Farr, 5th Field Art. Her guests were Mesdames Schaffer, Hoyle, Clopton, Perkins, Wilson, Stephenson, Scott, Styer and the Misses Hoyle, Burks and Shields, and the prize-winners, Mrs. Stryker, Mrs. Pearson and Mrs. Lochridge. Wednesday evening Col. and Mrs. Hoyle entertained in honor of Mrs. Farr and Capt. and Mrs. Kenzie Walker, guests of Capt. and Mrs. Hill. Others present were Capt. and Mrs. Cassels, Col. John Conklin, Mrs. Hoyle, Capt. and Mrs. Scherer, Captain Hill, Mrs. Freeman, and the prize-winners Mrs. Hill and Mrs. Walker. Lieutenant Hoyle and Dr. Freeman. Mrs. Glasgow entertained at bridge Thursday afternoon, prizes going to Mrs. Farr and Mrs. Babcock. Capt. and Mrs. Herringshaw entertained at dinner for Major and Mrs. Lochridge, Major and Mrs. Macdonald, Major and Mrs. Michie, Capt. and Mrs. Scherer, Lieut. and Mrs. Stryker.

General Schuyler and his sister, Mrs. Schaffer, entertained at dinner on Thursday for Capt. Morton Wood and Mrs. O. E. Wood, Miss Fanny Hoyle, Lieut. and Mrs. Bull, Lieutenant Hensley, Capt. and Mrs. Babcock, Captain Wilen, Col. and Mrs. Lockett gave a dinner Thursday for Col. and Mrs. Hat-

field, Col. and Mrs. Hoyle, Major and Mrs. Lochridge, Col. and Mrs. Sands entertained at dinner Friday for General Schuyler and Mrs. Schaffer, Col. and Mrs. Hoyle, Col. and Mrs. Kendall, Major and Mrs. Michie, Miss Mildred March is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Magruder, who gave a delightful hearts party in her honor on Thursday, when Lieutenant Hoyle and Miss Fanny Lechett won prizes.

Friday evening Major and Mrs. Lochridge gave a bridge party in honor of Mrs. Farr. Capt. and Mrs. Corcoran and Mrs. DeR. Hoyle won prizes. Saturday afternoon Mrs. Danford entertained at bridge. Prizes were won by Mrs. Kendall, Mrs. McKinley and Mrs. Pope.

Lieut. V. P. Erwin was taken ill Friday and removed to the hospital Friday evening, and on Saturday night he was operated on by Dr. Paul Freeman for appendicitis. He is getting on favorably. Captain Barnes entertained at dinner Friday for his guest, Captain Newbill, and for Major McNair and Colonel Conklin. Captain Bishop, guest of Captain Boiseau while under examination for promotion, has returned to Leavenworth. Captain Newbill also left last evening for Fort Myer. He was also here for examination for promotion. Miss Stryker is here to make quite a visit with her brother, Lieutenant Stryker.

FORT LOGAN.

Fort Logan, Colo., Jan. 13, 1912.

Capt. and Mrs. Frissell entertained informally at dinner Dec. 31 for Lieut. and Mrs. Sterrett and Mr. and Mrs. Gaylord. Lieut. and Mrs. McKinley were supper guests of Capt. and Mrs. Butler on New Year's Eve. On New Year's Day Lieut. and Mrs. Wheatley and Miss Robertson received from eleven to twelve and served eggnog and fruit cake. Among those calling were Mrs. Sterrett, Lieut. and Mrs. Stevens, Mrs. Cole, Lieutenant Mort, Mrs. Schoeffel, Mrs. Frissell, Lieut. and Mrs. McKinley, Capt. and Mrs. Stayton, Dr. Lauderdale, Mrs. Butler, Miss Butler and Mr. and Mrs. Gaylord. Colonel Van Deusen, Lieutenants Dean and Sterrett, Captains Cole, Sanford, Schoeffel, Frissell and Butler all went to Denver New Year's morning to pay their respects to Governor Shafroth and later attended the reception at the Denver Club and the Chamber of Commerce. Major and Mrs. Shook and Lieutenant Brewer, Mrs. Brewer and Mrs. Prather were dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Hays, of Denver, on New Year's Day. Col. and Mrs. George W. Van Deusen were at home from four until six on New Year's Day. A stringed orchestra played during the afternoon. Col. and Mrs. Van Deusen were assisted by Mrs. von Palmenberg and the Misses Van Deusen. Mrs. J. R. Shook served eggnog, Mrs. T. T. Frissell served the salad and Mrs. W. F. Wheatley poured coffee.

Mrs. Gaylord had a "surprise dinner" Monday in honor of Mr. Gaylord's birthday. When he came home to dinner he found Capt. and Mrs. Frissell, Mr. Appel, Mrs. Wheatley, Mr. Mort and Miss Robertson awaiting him. Capt. and Mrs. Stayton celebrated their tenth wedding anniversary Monday and had as dinner guests Capt. and Mrs. Jeuneman and Lieut. and Mrs. McKinley. Lieut. and Mrs. Stevens celebrated their wedding anniversary Jan. 2 with a delightful dinner party. Their guests were Capt. and Mrs. Schoeffel, Capt. and Mrs. Butler, Miss Butler and Lieutenant Blyth. Mrs. Wheatley entertained the same evening at an informal birthday party, when bridge prizes were won by Mrs. Sterrett, a half dozen blue Canton plates, Mr. Appel a brass match box holder, and Mrs. Gaylord, the consolation, a work bag. Those present were Lieut. and Mrs. Sterrett, Lieutenant Brewer, Mrs. Brewer, Mrs. Prather, Capt. and Mrs. Cole, Mr. Mort, Major and Mrs. Shook, Col. and Mrs. Van Deusen, Mrs. von Palmenberg, Dr. Lauderdale, Miss Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. Gaylord and Mr. Appel.

Lieut. and Mrs. McKinley left Tuesday for Fort Riley for stay. Mr. and Mrs. Gaylord celebrated their first wedding anniversary with a most delightful dance at the Officers' Club on Jan. 3. On Friday Capt. and Mrs. Frissell were dinner hosts in honor of Col. and Mrs. Van Deusen, Mrs. von Palmenberg, Capt. and Mrs. Stayton, Capt. and Mrs. Cole, Lieutenant Blyth and Dr. Lauderdale. On Saturday Capt. and Mrs. H. B. Nelson entertained at dinner for Col. and Mrs. Van Deusen, Mrs. von Palmenberg and Capt. and Mrs. Frissell, Tuesday afternoon Mrs. A. C. G. Williams-Forde entertained in honor of the Misses Van Deusen at her home in Denver.

Wednesday Capt. and Mrs. Butler had as dinner guests Capt. and Mrs. Cole, Lieut. and Mrs. Sterrett, Miss Robertson, Lieutenant Blyth and Dr. Lauderdale. Thursday Lieut. and Mrs. Wheatley entertained informally at dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Butler, Miss Butler and Lieut. and Mrs. Stevens. Dr. Lauderdale was also a dinner host Thursday when he entertained Col. and Mrs. Van Deusen, Mrs. von Palmenberg, Capt. and Mrs. Frissell and Capt. and Mrs. Cole. Capt. and Mrs. Frissell gave a charming dinner on Friday for Capt. and Mrs. Butler, Miss Butler, Lieut. and Mrs. Wheatley, Miss Robertson, Lieutenant Mort and Dr. Lauderdale.

Saturday afternoon Mrs. Frank D. Baldwin, wife of Brig. Gen. Frank D. Baldwin, retired, entertained with a box party at the Broadway to see Robert Mantell in "Hamlet." Her guests were Mrs. Wheatley, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Brown and Mrs. Smith.

FORT MACKENZIE.

Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., Jan. 20, 1912.

Col. T. F. Davis has returned from El Paso, Texas, where he spent a month among relatives and friends. On Friday evening he was guest of honor at a smoker at the Officers' Club, where there was music, speaking and lots of good cheer. Lieut. H. O. Olson had a birthday Jan. 17 and he and Mrs. Olson delightfully entertained the whole garrison at the club.

The enlisted men are having a series of hops on Friday evenings in the post hall, to which they bring a number of friends from Sheridan. These hops are well conducted and provide a splendid form of entertainment for the men and it is to be well received by the women. The men and women who have the ball in charge deserve every encouragement in their laudable undertaking.

Lieut. and Mrs. Herndon Sharp are rejoicing over the arrival of a fine baby boy, Bruce Herndon Sharp, who came early Monday morning.

Misses Matilda and Anna Axton invited a dozen young friends to join them in a sleighing party Friday night. Captain Hageman furnished them a big bob filled with straw and lots of robes, good mules and a careful driver and for two hours they had a jolly time up and down street, finally stopping at Hiatt's for something warm in the refreshment line. Mrs. Pyles gave the ladies of the garrison a delightful opportunity to meet Mrs. Hulme at a bridge party Friday, Mrs. Alfante and Mrs. Andres being the prize-winners. Mesdames Griswold and Wier entertained with a chafing-dish party Sunday evening for Miss Fay Brown, Lieutenants Denson, Purdon and Sullivan.

Capt. Wait C. Johnson delivered a most interesting lecture to the non-commissioned officers and selected privates in the post hall Friday afternoon on "Our Target Practice and the Use of the Rifle in the Field."

Captain Sheldon received a telegram from Dr. Finney saying that Lieut. W. L. Patterson had been operated upon successfully at Johns Hopkins for chronic appendicitis and is doing well. We are all very fond of Lieutenant Patterson and hope this operation will end his long illness. Mrs. Hageman writes that Irene has gained ten pounds and is steadily improving. They are in Portland, where Dorothy is attending school. Colonel Hasbrouck and Mrs. Hulme are now comfortably settled in the quarters formerly occupied by Colonel Howell.

A concert by the 18th Infantry Orchestra Thursday night attracted a goodly number of people from the city and a large crowd of enlisted men, the attendance of officers being interrupted by a war game which lasted all afternoon and well into the evening. A change in the film service has added to the popularity of the Wednesday evening picture show to such an extent as to fill the hall to overflowing. The orchestra plays a fine program and three reels of the latest film are exhibited, the film being the highest grade furnished by the Motion Picture Patents Company. Mr. Klein has arranged an excellent orchestral program for the popular evening service Sunday next. These sacred concerts are of exceptional merit and attract people in large numbers.

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Webb, deceased; Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A.,
vice-president, vice General Grant, elected president of
the Institution.The House Committee on expenditure of the War
Department will shortly report out legislation providing
for the abolishment of sixteen smaller Army posts,
following the general lines of reorganization of the Army.
The committee has been conducting extensive hearings
on economy in the expenditures of the Army, and has
decided to take some steps in the direction of the reduc-
tion in the number of posts that have been recommended
from time to time by the War Department and depart-
mental commanders. These changes in the stations of
the Army, if the report of the committee is acted upon
by Congress, will take place within the next year. It
will result in the creation of more regimental posts, and
possibly a few brigade posts. Under this plan the
smallest body of Infantry stationed at any post will be
a regiment, and most of the Cavalry and Field Artillery
posts will have a regiment.The old question as to the cost of maintaining the
Philippine government was reopened in the House on
Jan. 25 by the passage of the resolution introduced by
Representative Cox, of Ohio. This is the second time
that Congress has asked for information on the subject.
Just what can be accomplished by the passage of such
a resolution other than making work for the War De-
partment it is difficult to see. But this is the period
of investigations at Washington, and any sort of investi-
gating resolution passes the House without question.The Secretary of the Navy recommends the passage of
H.R. 1619, to give certain retired officers of the Navy
and Marine Corps credit for active duty performed
since retirement, amended so as to include all such offi-
cers, instead merely those retired for service disability.**ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.**

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1912.

PROSPECTS OF THE HAY BILL.An attempt to pass the Hay bill as part of the Army
Appropriation bill will bring on a fight as to the rules
of the House. Since it has been known that the Dem-
ocratic members of the committee have decided to foster
such an extensive program for military legislation on an
appropriation bill the parliamentarians in the House
have been looking up precedents and studying the rules
with great care. The Holman rule, revived by the Dem-
ocratic House, makes new legislation in order on an
appropriation bill when it provides for a reduction in the
expenses of the Government. But it is insisted by some
of the parliamentarians that it must appear on the face
of the provision that its sole purpose is to reduce appro-
priations.There is scarcely a provision in the Hay bill which is
not open to question in this respect. Take even the pro-
vision increasing the term of enlistment. It is con-
tended by some of the authorities that have studied it
that while there will be a temporary reduction in the pay
of enlisted men, eventually a longer term of enlistment
will increase the cost of maintaining the Army, due to
the increase in the pay for retired enlisted men and an
increase in the number of pensions.At least the point of order will be raised against the
Hay legislation in the Appropriation bill. It will pre-
sent a number of perplexing questions and bring on a
very bitter fight on the Holman rule. If the chair should
construe the rule as broad enough to include the entire
Hay bill it is recognized by the Democratic leaders that
this will open up all of the appropriation bills to new
legislation and involve the House in a lengthy discussion
whenever an appropriation bill is under consideration.
Democratic leaders are alive to the dangers of such a
broad interpretation of the Holman rule and are ap-
proaching the matter with great caution.The report that the Hay bill was to be made a party
measure at the caucus of the Democratic members, held
Jan. 23, proved to be groundless. It was said that
Chairman Hay remained in Washington while most of
the other members of the Military Committee went on
their Southern trip, to bring his bill up in the Demo-
cratic caucus. He made no effort, however, to have his
military legislation program considered in the caucus
and unless there is a change the Democrats will be with-
out any party instructions when the bill comes up in the
House. This will be of great advantage to the Army, as
it is known that quite a number of Democrats are
opposed to the bill even in its modified form. Inquiry
on the Democratic side developed the fact that some of
the most influential members are opposed to the increase
in the term of enlistment and will vote against it. There
is scarcely a provision in the bill that will have the
support of the entire Democratic strength of the House.In the meantime the members of the Senate Com-
mittee are anxiously waiting to see in what form the
bill is to be reported to the House. As was stated last
week the Senate Committee proposes to hold hearings
on the bill after it passes the House. There will be no
restrictions in the Senate Committee as to who is
allowed to appear before it. In all probability the Sec-
retary of War will be asked to send up a list of officers
who desire to appear and their testimony will be given
due consideration by the Senate.The new Uniform Regulations which first appeared in
the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Dec. 21, 1911, and have
just been issued to the Service, give to the Army the
first definite and clear information as to what should be
worn on different occasions. Since the Civil War there
has been a perplexing uncertainty as to what was au-
thorized. At public functions Army officers have come
dressed in a variety of uniforms, while Navy officers have
always known just what was required of them. The new
regulations are a codification of the orders running
back as far as 1880. This codification has been one of
the most intricate and difficult tasks undertaken by the
War Department, as it includes between sixty and
seventy orders, aside from many customs that have
grown up in the Service without orders. In preparing
the new regulations a number of articles have been
dropped from the uniform and others have been simpli-
fied. The only article which can be said to be new is
the special full-dress uniform. The adoption of this was
considered necessary because officers were no longer per-
mitted to wear civilian clothes. The only difference
between a civilian's full dress and the special full dress
uniform is the extra ornaments on the coat. The waist-
coat and the trousers of the civilian evening dress and
the special full dress uniform are of identical material.
Some of the best dressed officers in Washington have
complied with the new regulations by simply purchasing

a new coat. They intend to wear the waistcoat and the trousers of their civilian full dress suits with their uniforms. Some of the more economical have simply had the required ornaments placed on their evening dress coats. Very few expect to purchase an entirely new suit for the special full dress uniform.

MILITIA COAST ARTILLERY TRAINING.

An idea is creeping into the work of the Coast Artillery of the various states which threatens to put a different complexion upon the attitude of the Militia toward coast defense. We refer to the demand that is making itself felt in some C.A. organization to hold encampments away from home, as it were, at some distant city. Maine, for instance, wants to go to Boston, etc. The primary principle back of the organization of the Coast Artillery reserves is that they shall be trained in the handling of the guns in the forts they will be engaged in defending in case of war. One of the attractions of the C.A. service that has been much held up before recruits is that instead of being sent far away from their home city for service in war, they would be sent to the fort or forts in the immediate vicinity of their places of residence. But now organizations are beginning to ask that they be sent away, and that such a request and such a view of their relation to coast defense appear serious in the eyes of military experts may be judged from the sharp criticism by Capt. Marcellus G. Spinks, C.A.C., U.S.A., in his report on the Maine troops, which can be found in the pamphlet issued by the Division of Militia Affairs, containing extracts from reports of Regular and National Guard officers on the joint Army and Militia coast-defense exercises in 1911. Captain Spinks says:

"The enlisted personnel is constantly changing. Broadly speaking, something must be done to popularize the state military service so as to attract more men and to hold them. Federal pay has been suggested. Others are asking for an encampment away from their own back door, as they commonly express it—Boston, New London, or New York. This idea is growing popular. I do not recommend it. The policy of training troops at the guns they are to work in case of war should be adhered to. The Maine Coast Artillery are, as I understand it, intended primarily for the defense of Portland."

It is to be hoped that the warning of Captain Spinks will be heeded and that, if it is believed in some quarters that it would be a good thing for certain militia organizations to receive training elsewhere than at home, the full consequences of such changing of encampments will be thoroughly discussed and weighed before this comparatively new branch of our system of national defense shall be committed to a policy that may contain within it the germ of a vicious principle.

That Captain Spinks has not spoken too early is shown by the report of Capt. J. J. A. Mulhearn, C.A.C., National Guard of Maine, who in his report says: "Added interest would be aroused, especially among the enlisted men of the companies stationed at Portland, if some arrangement could be devised whereby the future tours of duty would necessitate a trip farther from their home station." Lieut. V. M. W. Hall, 2d Co., of the same state, takes similar ground when he says: "Efforts should be made to send the corps, particularly the Portland companies, to out of the state posts. This should not be construed in any particular as a reflection upon the Portland district or the treatment of the militia by the Regular officers and men. The point I desire to make is that if the men could be sent out of the state it would add greatly to the interest of the tour, would have a most beneficial influence upon enlistments, and would to a great degree improve the attitude of employers toward allowing their men to leave."

The divergence in opinion between these National Guard officers and Captain Spinks indicates so wide a difference as to the fundamental principles back of Coast Artillery Service that efforts should be made to establish definitely the limitations of the Coast Artillery in the matter of home and distant practice. If this question is not settled authoritatively it may easily lead to discontent and dissatisfaction and a chilling of that fine enthusiasm with which the building up of a militia coast defense establishment has been entered upon by so many states. It should not be difficult to determine from the experience already obtained in the encampments of C.A. troops which plan is the better, home or remote practice. If there has been no careful consideration of this phase of C.A. service, either in the Army or the National Guard, it would seem to be not wholly inexpedient to look into the subject at an early date.

ARMY AVIATION.

There seems to be a very favorable prospect for better recognition on the part of the Government of Army officers who are detailed to aviation duty. The hearing before the House Committee on Military Affairs Jan. 23 upon the bills of Representative Sharp, of Ohio, and Representative Hardwick, of Georgia, providing for increase in pay and rank, would seem to establish beyond any doubt that such recognition may be granted. Of the two bills, that of Representative Sharp is the most comprehensive, as it not only calls for an increase in pay, but also of rank for Army officers detailed for such service. It further provides for liberal recognition of enlisted men for service, and also provides for the payment of a year's pay to the representatives of any such aviator who is killed while on such duty. This bill also

provides for the formulation of all necessary regulations and requirements to govern the rating of military aviators and the certification of such ratings by means of diplomas. A measure along the lines of the Sharp bill will be reported from the committee within a week or ten days.

At the hearing both Brig. Gen. James Allen, Chief of the Signal Corps, and Capt. Paul W. Beck, an experienced aviator, favored the enactment of a measure substantially along the lines of these bills, though General Allen expressed the belief that in order properly to develop the aviation service a considerable increase in the numbers of the Signal Corps ought to be provided for. He also preferred to advance the pay rather than the rank of the officers detailed to such service. Mr. Sharp appeared before the committee, and in advocating favorable action on his bill contrasted the great advance of the work in the aviation field as now encouraged by France, England and Germany to the position which this country holds. He stated that though ahead in almost every other line of work pertaining to national defenses, scientific work, etc., the U.S. Army was yet in the A B C class so far as its experiments in aviation was concerned. He further said that it was because it was generally conceded that the best engineers in the world came from our U.S. Army that he had every confidence that, as soon as we took up aviation work in earnest, backed by liberal appropriations, we would likewise soon forge to the front in that field of enterprise. He said it was both on this account, as well as a proper recognition of their hazardous calling in that line of duty, that his bill ought to be favorably acted upon.

He also suggested the possibility of most important scientific discoveries that would result when the use of various flying craft had become more practical and safer so as to permit of more accurate observations being taken at high altitudes. In the meantime, until such perfection in the apparatus was attained, the officers detailed to such hazardous service were martyrs to the cause of science quite as much as to the defense of their country. Viewed from this latter aspect, Mr. Sharp said, he was convinced from his knowledge of what had already been accomplished in the way of aerial navigation that it was not unlikely that a greatly changed mode of warfare from that heretofore existing, especially between land forces, would have to be considered.

A second bill introduced by the Ohio Congressman, providing for the establishment of a school of aviation at the city of Lorain, on Lake Erie, will receive consideration at the hands of the committee at a later date, though it was incidentally considered at the hearing and received favorable recommendation. It is understood that Mr. Burgess, one of the most experienced aviators in the country, has spoken with approval of the location at Lorain, declaring that from his experience in actual flights in that section of the country he believed the atmospheric conditions there were ideal for satisfactory tests.

Upon the necessity for the use of the hydro-aeroplane, which is designed for use on water as well as in the air, Captain Beck, who has made over two hundred flights in different parts of the country, said at the hearing before the committee: "We undoubtedly should have an aviation school where water is available, for I think it is generally accepted that immediate progress in aviation will be on the hydro-aeroplane in the next few years. The hydro-aeroplane is the means of communication par excellence for the Coast Artillery. At the present time we have no aviation school where water is available to teach hydro-aeroplane work. * * * I have been told by men who have made a study of it that the atmospheric conditions on the Great Lakes are almost ideal. * * * The modern tendency is for the Army and Navy to co-operate more than they ever did in the past. They are getting closer together. * * * The hydro-aeroplane is a magnificent vehicle for carrying on communication with the Navy."

These bills were published in our issue of Jan. 13.

NEW POLICY AS TO DETACHED SERVICE.

Between ninety-five and one hundred Army officers now on detached service will be affected by a new policy which is to be inaugurated by the War Department. This is set forth in a letter which was sent out to the departmental commanders by Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Chief of Staff, on Jan. 25. It is proposed to enforce to the letter the law covering the detachment of officers from their commands. All selections from the Army for detail in any staff corps or department or any other detached service must be made from officers who have been with troops continuously at least two years. Short leaves of absence will not be taken into consideration by the War Department in computing the time that an officer has been with troops. At the same time great care will be taken by the War Department so as to prevent officers from being transferred from one department to another or from one post to another on detached service. It is not proposed to return all of the officers who have been away from their regiments longer than the required time at once, as sudden changes of this character would result in some very serious embarrassment not only to the officers, but to the entire Service. In all probability it will require about four months to work out all of the changes in the stations and details of the officers who will come under the new policy of the Department. The officers who will now be returned to their regiments are in addition to those already relieved from General Staff and Washington details. Many

will be relieved from detached service in the Panama Canal Zone, the Philippines and Porto Rico, besides the staff departments. Upon recommendation of Brig. Gen. William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, and Brig. Gen. George H. Torney, Surgeon General, exceptions will be made by the War Department to the rule in detaching officers from stations at Washington. The orders detaching Lieut. Col. John T. Thompson and Major John H. Rice from the Ordnance Department have been canceled. These officers are regarded as serving with their commands while on duty in Washington. If they were transferred to other posts it is insisted that they would be assigned to practically the same duty. Exceptions in the cases of Major C. R. Darnall, Major F. F. Russell and Lieut. Col. Walter D. McCaw, of the Medical Corps, are made on account of the character of their work in the bureau at Washington. The detail of Lieutenant Colonel McCaw as medical librarian is to be made permanent. Major Darnall is engaged in an important investigation into the purification of water, and the Surgeon General states that no other officer in the Medical Corps is qualified to take up this work. Major Russell, the Surgeon General insists, should not be disturbed in his work in connection with the typhoid investigation.

Contracts for the construction of the two battleships authorized in the last Naval Appropriation bill were signed on Jan. 22 by Acting Secretary of the Navy Winthrop. The ships will be called the Nevada and Oklahoma. One of the ships was awarded to the Fore River Shipbuilding Company, of Quincy, Mass., the price being \$5,890,000. The sum of \$40,000 was deducted from the original bid by the omission of the provision for a magazine refrigerating plant, which will be installed by the Navy Department. On the other ship the New York Shipbuilding Company, of Camden, N.J., was the successful bidder, the price being \$5,926,000. Both of the ships are to be constructed within thirty-six months of the date of letting the contract. In order to bring the ships within the limit of cost it was necessary for the Navy Department to waive its requirement for special-treatment steel for the interior bulkheads. Nickel steel will be used instead, which is about \$400,000 cheaper for each of the ships. This particular material has been developed in this country and was used in the construction of the New York at the New York Navy Yard. It is of such merit in strengthening ships that the Italian and Russian navies have recently decided to use it. On account of the eight-hour law it was necessary for the Navy Department to reduce the expense of building the new ships to a point where the shipbuilding concerns would undertake the work. It is estimated that the eight-hour law will increase the cost of building each of the ships about \$800,000. One of the ships is to be equipped with Curtis compound turbine engines and the other with reciprocating engines. The use of the Curtis turbine engine, it is said, is contrary to the original recommendation of the General Board. But there have been some recent improvements made in the Curtis turbine, and the Navy Department has decided that the tests in the Delaware and North Dakota did not show a fair comparison between turbine and reciprocating engines. The tests showing improvement were made recently by a new British scout ship which was equipped with Curtis turbine engines. In this test the Curtis turbine proved to be fully equal if not superior to the Parsons.

It is understood that the committee appointed at the meeting of the Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice has decided to hold the next national rifle match at Sparta, Wis. The event will commence Aug. 21. When the board was in session representatives of the Ohio National Guard announced that Camp Perry was not a candidate for the match this year. With Camp Perry out of the race Sparta became the first choice, the only question being as to whether the Sparta range would be prepared to take care of the event. Report from the War Department indicates that the range will be completed by August and the formal announcement that the next national match will be held at Sparta will soon be made. In addition to the usual contests the team which is to represent the United States at the Palma medal shoot in Canada will be selected in September, going directly from Sparta to Canada. In the meantime it is understood that the Camp Perry range will be gotten into condition for the great international shoot which is to be held in this country next summer. This will be the largest international match that has ever taken place. Teams from every country in Europe, some of the countries in Asia, from Australia and New Zealand, are expected to participate. As the national match will also be held at Camp Perry next year there will be a larger gathering of crack shots on the range than has ever attended a match.

Plans for the permanent drydock for the Pacific end of the Panama Canal have been submitted by Civil Engr. H. H. Rousseau, U.S.N., of the Isthmian Canal Commission. It is recommended that the drydock be located at Balboa. The dimensions provide for a clear width of 110 feet at the entrance, with a length sufficient to accommodate vessels 1,000 feet long over all and a depth over 4-foot keel blocks of thirty-five feet as compared with mean sea level. The floor of the dock will have a width of 100 feet. The dock will be constructed of concrete on a solid, deeply lying rock foundation. Tracks for a 40-ton locomotive crane having a reach to the center of the dock will be constructed, also a standard gauge track for lighter cranes. The dock will be operated by electricity.

SECRETARY STIMSON'S OPINIONS.

That there is economy and economy in military retrenchment was admirably shown by Secretary of War Stimson at a hearing before the House Military Affairs Committee on Jan. 13, when the committee had under consideration the Army Appropriation bill. Mr. Stimson said that in attempting legislation aiming at immediate retrenchment it is pretty hard to do it without cutting into the efficiency of the Army; in other words, it is hard to decrease the pay in the military service without injuring efficiency, while there are many points in the general arrangement and management of the Army at which needful economies can be made with an addition to efficiency. By maintaining the Philippine garrison upon a full-company basis we could save in pay alone more than \$1,200,000 a year, reduce the eight regiments of Infantry and four of Cavalry to four and two, respectively, releasing the other half dozen for service elsewhere. This at the same time would actually increase the number of effective combatants. No change is now proposed for the Field Artillery there. It is not intended by this plan to add materially to the number of men, the number to be kept there remaining at approximately 11,000. Without this reduction in the number of regiments in the Philippines, it would be difficult to find the organizations to send to Hawaii and Panama, where it is planned to station five and four regiments, respectively. By reducing the number of regiments there would be a saving on officers with a corresponding increase in the number of enlisted men. Instead of transporting them back and forth every two years as we are doing, individual officers and men, will be transported to and from the islands, but not the regimental headquarters. It would be difficult to make this plan effective with a longer term than three years with the colors. Another thing in view is an expansion of the Philippine Scouts owing to reports of many officers favorable to a larger use of natives as soldiers. There would also be an economy in reducing the number of regiments in the islands by making so much less the need of permanent constructions, as it is planned to replace soon the temporary quarters with permanent buildings of a somewhat expensive character.

Discussing the reserve Chairman Hay asked whether it would not be necessary to have the ex-soldier attend maneuvers every year, but Mr. Stimson said that "a man trained three years in the Regular Army is enough better than the raw recruit we would have to rely on today, even if he never attended any maneuvers after quitting the colors." There is a big reserve now of overcoats, uniforms, guns, etc., which has been accumulated, and the only thing lacking is the men. Mr. Stimson said that during the Texas mobilization he had talked with fifty men whose terms were about to expire and who were not going to re-enlist, and out of the number interrogated he found only one man who said he would not be glad to join such a reserve and would certainly, on occasion of necessity, return to the colors.

Mr. Stimson took General Ainsworth's figures to show that fifty per cent. of the deserters are caught and brought back into the Army, and if half of the worst men are got back into the Army the Secretary could not see why a larger percentage of the good men could not be got back into the Army in case of national emergency. The cost of apprehending the deserters is fifty thousand a year and, while not condemning the efforts made to catch these men, Mr. Stimson thought that if it is worth paying a large sum to get these bad men it ought to be worth something every year to keep in touch with the good ex-soldier so that he could be obtainable in case of war. While believing that to obtain a thoroughly successful reserve it would be necessary to pay the men; it would be better to try it without pay than not try it at all.

Mr. Bradley thought the craze among Americans to join some organization and wear a button could be made effective for a reserve by permitting the members of it to wear a button in return for information as to their address, etc. Mr. Stimson jumped at the suggestion by saying, "Give us \$5,000 a year and for that purpose and we will try it."

Mr. Stimson presented the following draft of a bill which represents his views:

That hereafter the Regular Army of the United States shall consist of an active force organized as now provided by law, and, in addition thereto, a reserve as hereinafter provided. All enlistments in the Army shall be for the term of five years, and as to all future enlistments five years shall be counted as an enlistment period for the purpose of computing continuous service pay. After a soldier shall have served three of their years of his term of enlistment he shall, unless he be then a non-commissioned officer, be transferred to the reserve for the remainder of his enlistment period, except that, under such regulations as the President may prescribe, a limited number of enlisted men, other than non-commissioned officers, may, for the convenience of the Government, be retained in active service after the expiration of the three-year period of such service: Provided, That in the discretion of the Secretary of War and under such regulations as the President may from time to time prescribe, any soldier now in the Service or who may hereafter be enlisted may, with his assent, after the completion of not less than one year of his enlistment period, be transferred to the reserve: Provided further, That, except when the reserve is called into active service pursuant to authority of Congress, no soldier other than a non-commissioned officer shall be re-enlisted for active service for a second or subsequent term, except that such soldiers as have been retained in active service, as hereinbefore authorized, may be re-enlisted upon the expiration of any enlistment period: Provided further, That non-commissioned officers may be retained in active service for the entire period of their respective enlistments and may be re-enlisted upon the expiration of any enlistment period: And provided further, That no soldier who is now serving his second or subsequent enlistment period, or who re-enlists within three months after the approval of this act, shall be transferred to the reserve except upon his own application, nor be precluded from re-enlisting for a subsequent term or terms if eligible for re-enlistment under the law now in force.

Sec. 2. When a soldier is transferred to the reserve his accounts shall be closed upon the date of such transfer and he shall be paid to said date as if the same were the date of his discharge: Provided, That if transferred before the completion of three years of active service since his last enlistment, he shall receive only such travel allowances as the President may from time to time authorize, not to exceed the amount now authorized by law. The period of membership in the reserve, other than when on active duty, shall not be counted for purposes of retirement, but may be counted for continuous service pay when on active duty.

Sec. 3. The reserve of the Regular Army shall be composed of all enlisted men transferred thereto to complete their respective terms of enlistment, as hereinbefore provided, together with such of them as shall re-enlist for a second or subsequent term in such reserve. While a member of the reserve, a soldier shall not be entitled to receive pay or allowances, nor be required to perform active duty, unless the reserve is called into active service pursuant to authority of

Congress; but he shall report to the Secretary of War his address and such other information as the Secretary of War may require. Any soldier who, while a member of the reserve, fails to make such report to the Secretary of War, or who fails or refuses to return to active duty when ordered to do so, shall be subject to trial under the 62d Article of War, and, on conviction by a court-martial, be punished as the court may adjudge.

Sec. 4. So much of the Act of May 11, 1908, making appropriations for the support of the Army, as provides that any private soldier, musician, or trumpeter honorably discharged at the termination of his first enlistment period, who re-enlists within three months of the date of such discharge shall, upon such re-enlistment, receive an amount equal to three months' pay at the rate he was receiving at the time of his discharge, is hereby repealed.

In the discussion that followed the reading of this bill Mr. Stimson said that it would effect a saving of \$25,000,000 in fifteen years over the straight five-year enlistment period, but Chairman Hay said that he would present a statement showing that those figures were erroneous. Even if a reserve could be created, Mr. Stimson said he would not favor a five-year enlistment as it would tend to create the professional soldier and the professional Army, and that would tend to separate the Regular Army from the Militia and to put the Regular Army upon a basis which the Militia could not reach. Mr. Stimson said that all throughout the world the idea has grown that to pay a bonus for re-enlistment and increased pay for continuous service is erroneous, as inconsistent with modern ideas.

Mr. Stimson went on to say that he had always been impressed by the statement so often laid down as a principle that a good soldier could not be made in less than three or four years, but his experience of last October had shown him that "where vigorous active officers have large enough organizations to excite their ambition and interest the best regiment in the Army can be created to-day in less than six months." This is not an argument against a reserve, for the war to be entered upon these days will have to be fought in much less than six months. Under the plan proposed by the Secretary re-enlistment would not only not be encouraged, but refused in cases where the interests of the Government made it advisable to re-enlist a man.

Mr. Ames: "Mr. Stimson have you or the War Department any knowledge as to the genesis of this proposed legislation?"

Mr. Stimson: "Not the slightest; I assume it is the chairman."

Chairman Hay: "I am the genesis; I assume entire responsibility for it."

Mr. Stimson: "I do not know the purpose of that or any such question, Mr. Chairman, but I do want to say that it is my purpose, as the head of the War Department, to work as far as I can in harmony with the members of this committee in an attempt to maintain an efficient Military Establishment."

Chairman Hay: "And I will make the statement that it will not be the policy of this committee necessarily to ask permission of anybody to introduce legislation."

Mr. Stimson presented evidence to show that the British army to-day represents the system of short-term enlistments and has adopted it after experience with a long-term enlistment which had broken down. At the night hearing on the same day Mr. Stimson explained that the British were very stringent in laws against re-enlistment, permitting only warrant officers, corresponding to our regimental sergeant major, to extend their service with the colors.

The pay of the enlisted men, said the Secretary, would be decreased by the longer enlistment, in that the continuous service pay is diminished, the man having to wait five years before the increase arrives. This decrease would act even more onerously in the case of non-coms., although the efficiency of the fighting force of the Army depends in a large measure upon the non-coms. The pay of the man in the ranks, the effective combatant, is the last place for retrenchment.

Mr. Kahn: "Well, now, does not the service rendered by these non-commissioned officers call for rather a high type of man?"

Secretary Stimson: "I was a non-commissioned officer for four or five years. I thought I was a very important person to my troop at that time."

The Secretary thought it would be much more difficult to induce men to remain in the Service if the pay was reduced. "One of the most important things to bear in mind in the future is to try to put our Regular Army upon a basis where it will appeal to the best class of men that we can get into it," he said. "That is one of the great reasons for making the time with the colors as short as possible, in order that the man who can afford to train himself for his country's sake for awhile, but cannot afford to give his life to it, shall as far as possible come into the Army. Under the five-year enlistment there was a larger percentage of foreign-born men in the Army than under the three-year."

The Secretary presented objections to the consolidation of the A.G. Department with the General Staff Corps, though he favored the consolidation of the I.G. Department with the Staff if it could be done so as to preserve the detail system. The former title, "The Military Secretary," more nearly represents the relations of the A.G. to the W.D. and the General Staff, which should be that of the latter writer.

Mr. Stimson said that he objected to the feature in the plan that would introduce permanent tenure into the General Staff, but if he was to understand from Chairman Hay's statement that the detail system is to be retained in the General Staff by an amendment to the bill, he had nothing more to say.

Chairman Hay: "I propose to preserve it, Mr. Secretary, if I can get the committee to do so."

Mr. Hay said also that the provision for the abolition of the Chief of Coast Artillery and the Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs would be eliminated from the bill. Thereupon Mr. Stimson dryly observed: "Then you are making my statement of objections to it very short." The Secretary said he was in favor of the consolidation of the Q.M., Subsistence and Pay Departments, but he did not believe that there could be obtained any reduction in the number of officers of the Supply Corps by consolidation. If the consolidation should reduce the number of officers those saved should be sent back to the line rather than cut out of the Army altogether. The shortage of officers in the Army demanded such disposition. To give the officer at the head of the Supply Corps the rank of major general might cause friction such as had been caused in the past. The Chief of Staff should rank him. With a major general at the head of the corps of long service it would take a very tactful Chief of Staff to handle the situation without friction. Mr. Hay said he purposed putting an amendment to the bill that would prevent the head of the Supply Corps continuing to serve in that capacity till he was retired. Mr. Hay explained that the idea in making the head of each of the three departments a major general was to compensate him for having lost an independent department, and the rank would be applicable only to the present heads. It is not probable,

said Secretary Stimson, that these heads would continue at the head of the bureaus in the consolidated corps, as General Wood planned to put one in charge of the Philippines Division and another one in some other division, and so on. Mr. Stimson doubted whether it was necessary or expedient to give that additional rank to the department officers in question. He had talked with them and found them entirely disinterested, and "it may work out that they will go on with their duties before as at present, subject to the controlling head of the Supply Corps, without any real loss of dignity or position." He believed that it would detract from the bill as constructive legislation if it necessarily carried with it any promotion to anyone; it would tend to introduce discriminations between them and other brigadier generals in the War Department; that it would tend to introduce inequalities in the situation, which is already too complicated. "As against the line I think there is a great deal to be said to the effect that the line here in Washington does not really get its fair share of promotion," said Mr. Stimson.

Mr. Hay said there are more line than staff officers in Washington to-day, but Mr. Stimson said the staff percentage was much greater, and Mr. Hay explained that was because there were so many more. When Mr. Hay asked whether it would not be rather incongruous to have three brigadier generals in one corps, Mr. Kahn said it would be no more than to have fifteen regiments of Cavalry in the Army as against thirty regiments of Infantry. Mr. Stimson explained that the reason that was done was that it was felt it is so much harder to raise a regiment of Cavalry at the outbreak of a war than it is a regiment of Infantry. That gave rise to the disproportion between the Cavalry and the Infantry. The latter have to be taught to drill and shoot, but the Cavalry have to learn one thing more, and that is to ride. The Secretary favored the non-filling of the vacancies when the two proposed brigadier generals retire. The same inequalities he saw would arise in the consolidation of the A.G. and I.G. Departments, hence his opposition.

Mr. Stimson: "The efficiency of the men of the Army, the small units of the Army, has been kept up to a remarkable extent when you consider the disadvantages under which the officers of the Army and the men have acted. The unpreparedness is the general unpreparedness for which the citizens of the United States are responsible rather than the Army itself. That is the unpreparedness brought about by the entire lack of a tactical organization for our Army."

THE SIXTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

SECOND (FIRST REGULAR) SESSION.

Both Senate and House have passed S.J. Res. 68, authorizing the attendance of Mr. José Pasos Diaz, of Nicaragua, for instruction at West Point.

The Senate on Jan. 22 increased the membership of its Naval Committee to fifteen, and Senator Luke Lea, of Tennessee, was made the new member of the committee.

In the Senate on Jan. 22, Mr. du Pont asked for the recall from the War Department of S. Res. 171 and the Senate in its stead passed S. Res. 191: "Resolved, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, directed to furnish the Senate with a statement showing the names, rank, and organizations of all officers of the line of the Army who, during the six years ending July 31, 1911, had not served two years in the organizations in which they were respectively commissioned, or who, during the twelve years ending on same date, had not served four years in said organizations, and who, on Nov. 30, 1911, were still absent from said organizations; also showing in the case of each officer so absent the nature and duration of all of his detached service as a commissioned officer, the total amount of such detached service, the total time during which he was present for duty with the organization or organizations in which commissioned, and the total length of his commissioned service, all to be computed to Jan. 1, 1912."

The Senate on Jan. 22 passed S. 271, for the compilation of the military and naval records of the Revolutionary War.

The bill S. 67, to repay to Capt. Joseph Herring, U.S.A., retired, \$402.30, amount paid out of his personal funds, was passed by the Senate Jan. 22.

Favorable report was made in the House Jan. 19 (H.J. Res. 178), to create a commission to inspect and report on the advisability of the establishment of a permanent maneuvering grounds, camp of inspection, rifle and artillery ranges, for the troops of the United States at or near Anniston, Ala.; and likewise report as to certain land in and around the city of Anniston, proposed to be donated to the United States for said purposes.

The House Naval Committee has favorably reported H. Res. 363, amended to read: That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he hereby is, directed to report to the House of Representatives, for its information, a full statement and complete list of all bids received, contracts made, and moneys expended, giving the name of all persons, firms, or corporations submitting bids or with whom contracts were made, together with the dates and amounts of each bid submitted and contract entered into, under the provisions of the paragraphs, "Increase of the Navy, torpedo boats," and "Increase of the Navy, armor and armament," of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the Naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, and for other purposes," approved March 4, 1911.

The House Military Committee favorably reports H.J. Res. 194, granting the temporary use of certain lands in the Presidio of San Francisco and Fort Mason (California) Military Reservations to the Panama-Pacific International Exposition Company.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. 4505, Mr. Pomeroy.—Travel pay for Volunteer officers and soldiers who served in the Philippine Islands under the Act approved March 2, 1899.

S. 4705, Mr. Taylor.—Directing computation of longevity pay to retired Army officers.

S. 4749, Mr. du Pont.—Relative to members of the Female Nurse Corps serving in Alaska or at places without the limits of the United States. For cumulative leaves.

S. 4795, Mr. Perkins.—To increase the efficiency of the Medical Department of the U.S. Navy.

H.J. Res. 225, Mr. Anderson, of Ohio.—That hereafter no enlisted man in the service of the United States, the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, respectively, whether a non-commissioned officer, musician, or private, shall be detailed, ordered, or permitted to leave his post to engage in any pursuit, business, or performance in civil life for emolument, hire, or otherwise when the same shall interfere with the customary

employment and regular engagement of local civilians in their respective arts, trades, or professions.

H.R. 17929, Mr. Parran.—Authorizing the construction of a floating steel drydock for naval purposes, at a cost not exceeding \$2,200,000.

H.R. 18015, Mr. McKellar.—That hereafter in the computation of longevity pay, under existing statute, the time served on active detail by retired Army officers shall be added to the service of said officers prior to retirement for the computation of the pay to which they shall be entitled.

H.R. 18224, Mr. Hay.—That the prohibition of Sec. 1222 of the Revised Statutes shall not apply to the employment of officers of the Medical Corps of the Army in civil office in charge of health and sanitation in the non-contiguous territory of the United States.

H.R. 18229, Mr. Dyer.—To provide a temporary home in the District of Columbia for ex-Union Volunteer soldiers, sailors and marines.

H.R. 18243, Mr. Bradley.—That all officers and enlisted men of the United States Army, either in the active service or on the retired list, who have heretofore served or who shall hereafter serve as officers of the Philippine Constabulary shall be entitled to count the time so served in the computation of longevity pay and for retirement.

H.R. 18318, Mr. Townsend.—To make R. R. Riggs, lieutenant commander, U.S.N., retired, eligible for appointment as a consular or diplomatic officer, notwithstanding the provisions of Sec. 2, Chapter 38, Act of March 30, 1868.

H.R. 18322, Mr. Lever.—Appropriates \$20,000 for the erection of a monument to Major Gen. Thomas Sumter, Revolutionary hero, in Sumter City, Sumter county, S.C.

H.R. 18356, Mr. Glass.—Authorizing the restoration of Lieut. W. S. Faulkner to his former position in the list of first lieutenants.

H.R. 18393, Mr. Lever.—For the erection of a monument to the memory of Capt. James Butler and others for heroism during the Revolutionary War.

H.R. 18429, Mr. Cannon (by request).—That the President of the United States, by and with the consent of the Senate, is hereby authorized to fill vacancies in the rank of major in the Pay Department of the United States Army as organized by Sec. 21, Act approved Feb. 21, 1901, by permanent appointment thereto from captains of the line of the Army now serving, or who have served therein, by detail in said corps under the provisions of Sec. 26 of said act, and nothing in said act shall prevent the permanent appointments in said corps as herein authorized.

H.R. 18498, Mr. Fordney.—The Secretary of the Navy is authorized and directed to collect and compile, with a view to publication, the scattered naval records of the Revolutionary War. All such records in the possession or custody of any official of the United States to be transferred to the Navy Department. Appropriated \$10,000. In the collection and publishing of said records, as a matter of efficiency and economy, officers on the retired list of the Navy may be employed.

H.R. 18502, Mr. Crago.—Provides travel pay and commutation for all officers and soldiers in the Volunteer Service of the United States who were serving in the Philippine Islands at the time they were entitled under the law to muster out of service, and who continued in the Service in said islands after said period and were thereafter transported at the expense of the United States to this country and here mustered out.

H.R. 18506, Mr. Bartlett.—To authorize the appointment of Frank De L. Carrington as major of Infantry in the U.S. Army.

H.R. 18585, Mr. Miller.—To authorize the Secretary of War to loan tent and allied equipment to certain schools and colleges for military purposes.

H.R. 18647, Mr. Hanna.—To prevent and punish desecration of the U.S. flag.

ARMY ENLISTMENTS.

Replying to a Senate resolution of Jan. 11, 1912, Secretary Stimson submits a table showing, for the 10 years ending June 30, 1911, the average annual number of original enlistments in the Army, of re-enlistments, of discharges from service by reason of expiration of terms of enlistment, and of separation from service for all other causes:

Original enlistments, '19,373; re-enlistments, '10,219; discharges by reason of expiration of terms of enlistment, 18,103.

Only enlistments made within 3 months after discharge, so as to give credit for continuous service, are counted as re-enlistments. See note below.

Separations from service for causes other than expiration of terms of enlistment: By discharge for disability, 1,224; court-martial sentence, 2,256; desertion, 5,107; purchase, '1,674; order, not including discharge by purchase, '2,950; death, 512; retirement, 241; total, 13,964.

Average for 7 years; includes discharges by purchase for 3 years.

Note.—It should be observed, in connection with the figures in the foregoing statement showing original enlistments and re-enlistments, that it has long been the practice of the Department, in compiling its annual statistics with regard to these matters, to count as re-enlistments only those re-entrances into service that occur within three months after discharge so as to give credit for continuous service to the men so re-enlisted. It is well known that many men re-enter the Service each year after the expiration of three months from the dates of their discharges. Under the practice before stated, these re-entrances into service have not been counted in the past as re-enlistments, although, of course, they really are re-enlistments. It is impossible to ascertain the number of these uncounted re-enlistments during the past ten years in any reasonable time or with any reasonable expenditure of labor. It is certain, however, that if the number were known it would materially increase the average re-enlistment figure of 10,219 given in the foregoing table, and would make a corresponding decrease in the original enlistment figure of 19,373 given in the same table.

F. C. AINSWORTH, The Adjutant General.

HAWAII PROTESTS AGAINST HAY BILL.

J. W. Jones, the Adjutant General of the Territory of Hawaii, has issued a circular concerning the Hay bill, which he has mailed to the various adjutants general of the States. In the circular General Jones says:

"The proposed amendments, it seems to me, will put things back as they were about twenty-five years ago in the Regular service, when a few staff officers in permanent departments had the Army in their vest pockets, and it can readily be imagined with such a condition of affairs that the Militia would stand but small chance with officers who are not in touch with us, who never understand our needs, and never attempted to accomplish anything for the Militia. The Militia in recent years, since the passage of the 'Dick Bill' has experienced the do nothing policy which practically obtained (in so far as the Militia was concerned) in the Adjutant General's Department and in the office of the Military Secretary up to about the time of the creation of the Militia Division.

"Whether this proposed legislation is good or bad, it is so far reaching in its effect upon the Militia that it should not be allowed to pass until the Military Committee has had full hearings as to its effect upon the co-ordination of work between the Regular and Militia service, and this letter is written to you (and to others)

in the hope that you will fully inform yourself and do what you can to have the proposed legislation thoroughly understood before its passage, and, if you find that my premises are correct, that you inform your members of Congress and give full publicity to the facts in the case, in order that Congress will proceed deliberately after hearing from the progressive officers of the Regular and Militia service. * * *

"The rider to the bill amounts to a reorganization of substantially all parts of the Army except the line. In the parts of the bill which at first blush seem to affect the Army alone, we as militiamen have a genuine interest, but apparently no need to worry, as officers of the Regular service surely will be on the alert, but, upon the construction by the proposed Staff Bureau of some of those parts, our interest may depend. Those portions of the bill which directly affect our organization should call for searching inquiry and scrutiny, and every effort should be made to avoid going back to the moribund condition prevailing a few years ago. In the increase of the terms of enlistment in the Army, the repeal of extra pay in the tropics and the consolidation of the Quartermaster, Commissary and Pay Departments, we are interested in so far as such changes affect our brothers of the Regular service; but in the creation of a single bureau of the War Department in the consolidation of the General Staff, the Adjutant General's and the Inspector General's Department to be known as the Bureau of the General Staff, we are vitally concerned, as it is proposed to absorb (by the terms of the bill) the office of the Chief, Division of Militia Affairs, and possibly to attempt, by construction of the Bureau of the General Staff, after its creation, to do away with the National Militia Board provided for by Section 20 of the Militia Law. * * * If the Militia Division is abolished and the work thus divided up we will have our affairs handled by officers permanently away from troops and not in touch with the Militia and its needs, and with the work now concentrated in the Division scattered piecemeal here and there, we may fairly assume from the past the same lack of system and co-ordination which was the primary cause for the creation of the Militia Division. * * *

PRESS COMMENTS ON THE HAY BILL.

Commenting on the Hay Bill, The Outlook says: "Piecemeal legislation, such as the measure now known as the Hay bill, jammed through Congress as a rider to an appropriation bill, seems a particularly unwise way for the Democratic lower house to make a reputation for either efficiency or economy. That the Army needs reorganizing we have no doubt. Mr. Roosevelt when President, Mr. Root, Mr. Taft, Mr. Dickinson and Mr. Stimson as Secretaries of War have all urged the passage of laws that will give us a more efficient force for less money. There is no doubt that it can be done, but Mr. Hay's method of approaching the subject inspires distrust in the civilian as well as the military mind. * * * The Army admittedly is in bad shape, as the cumulative result of a most defective military organization and an obsolete and cumbersome system of administration. Such measures as the Hay bill, however, merely complicate an already intolerable condition, while the tactics employed in attempting to effect its passage by preventing open discussion of its merits indicate that its opponents do not feel secure in its virtue. Unhappily, too, those Congressmen who most emphatically attack the Army are the very ones whose votes are cast for rendering it inefficient. The Army itself should be heard concerning a measure so profoundly affecting its efficiency. Congress ought to give the fighting man a square deal. The Hay bill is not a square deal."

Speaking of the inclusion in the Army bill of the Hay rider to increase the term of enlistment in the Army from three years to five, as it was previous to 1894, the Kansas City Star says: "In doing so the committee appears to have quite overlooked the point raised by military authorities that the American Army should be a military training school for the citizenry, rather than a highly trained and permanent force of professional soldiers. It has long been the military policy of the United States to place its final dependence upon a volunteer army in time of war. This being so, it is necessary, as the military authorities point out, that the citizenry from whom the volunteers must come shall have some military training."

The Richmond Times-Dispatch, which commends the Hay bill as a whole, makes serious objection to the abolition of the office of Chief of Artillery, saying: "It is not by any means so sure, however, that Mr. Hay's suggestion in regard to the Chief of Coast Artillery is sound. Perhaps the best way for civilians to gain an idea of this question is by considering the fact that when the office of Chief of Coast Artillery was established, on Feb. 2, 1901, the Coast Artillery was in a very low state of efficiency, while to-day it ranks as the best coast artillery in the world. The measure of this improvement is to be found in the marvelous increase of accuracy and speed with which the big guns are handled. The rate of fire has increased five times, and when we consider the difference in range from 4,500 to 9,000 yards accuracy of fire has increased seven times. In other words, the best battery to-day will, in a given time, score thirty-five times as many hits on a target 30 by 60 feet as did the best trained detachment ten years ago firing at a target 350 feet long by 20 feet high. Again, ten years ago the firing was at stationary targets; to-day the targets are moving. And also, ten years ago mortars were not thought to be of sufficient accuracy to warrant their being used against moving targets; to-day mortars up to 15,000 yards score fifty per cent. of hits against moving battleships. In the above statement, taken from the report made by the Coast Artillery on its present efficiency, neither the figures nor the facts are questioned. In view of this statement, without considering the increased efficiency of mine defenses, the improved training and organization of all the companies of Coast Artillery, the systematic development of instruction and practice, the maintenance of the best school for coast artillery in the world at Fortress Monroe, and the establishment of effective co-operation between the Chief Engineer, the Chief of Ordnance and the Chief Signal Officer, all this work has come about as a direct result of the establishment of the Chief of Coast Artillery with the rank of a general. It would be poor economy to save a few hundred dollars a year in salaries and to disorganize the most effective branch of our entire fighting land force."

Joseph Pastorel, a citizen of France resident in Asbury Park, N.J., has patented "an unsinkable boat, comprising a framework or hull of hard rubber, having a plurality of sheets of airtight and waterproof material secured thereto on the inside and outside thereof, said

sheets forming a plurality of longitudinal rows of air compartments arranged one above the other on each side of the boat, to increase the buoyancy thereof."

UNIFORM OF THE ARMY.

In response to an inquiry we give the extracts which follow from the "General Provisions" of the "Regulations for the Uniform of the U.S. Army," which has now been printed and is in process of distribution. The pamphlet is dated Dec. 23, 1911, and a synopsis of it was published in our issue of Dec. 23, 1911:

The full dress uniform, the special evening dress, and the mess jacket are not authorized for acting dental surgeons: their dress, service, and white uniforms and overcoat will conform to those of medical officers, but without the shoulder strap or other insignia of rank. The collar ornaments for their dress, service, and white uniforms will be of silver instead of gold or bronze, the silver caduceus being superimposed in the center by a monogram of gold or gilt, bearing the letters "D.S." They will not wear the letters "U.S." on the collar.

The uniform of dental surgeons will be the same as that prescribed for a first lieutenant of the Medical Reserve Corps, except that the letters "D.C." will replace the letters "R.C." on the caduceus (see Par. 25, p. 10).

The uniform for officers of the Medical Reserve Corps will be the same as that prescribed for officers of the Medical Corps, except that the caduceus of gold or gilt will be superimposed in the center by a monogram of dull finish bronze, bearing the letters "R.C." and the caduceus of bronze will be superimposed in the center by the same monogram in gold or gilt.

Aiguillettes will be worn by officers of the General Staff Corps, and by the permanent and detailed officers of the Adjutant General's and the Inspector General's Departments (including acting inspectors general detailed under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved June 23, 1874), aids, regimental adjutants, adjutants of Artillery districts, adjutants of engineer battalions, and military attachés.

They will be worn with the full dress on all occasions, with the special evening dress and the mess jacket on special occasions when directed by commanders, and with the dress uniform and white uniform when under arms.

Except by the Chief of Staff and aids to the President aiguillettes will be worn from the left shoulder, the long pencil cord in rear and the short pencil cord in front, the loops crossing on the arm, the front loop on top. By the Chief of Staff and aids to the President they will be worn from the right shoulder.

The short brass bar will be used except with the dress uniform, the hinge loop of the shoulder knot or epaulet passing through it. With the white uniform this bar will be fastened underneath the shoulder loop of the coat and concealed thereby. With the dress uniform the long brass bar will be slipped lengthwise under the shoulder strap.

With the full dress, the dress, and the white uniforms the front pencil will be hung on the top button (right side with full dress in case of the Chief of Staff and aids to the President; left side in case of other officers), and the rear pencil cord, passing under the arm, on the second button, both cords being so hung before the coat is buttoned.

With the special evening dress and the mess jacket the pencil cords will be hung on supports correspondingly placed beneath the right lapel in case of the Chief of Staff and aids to the President and beneath the left lapel in case of other officers.

NAVY TARGET SHOOTING.

The standing of vessels of the submarine class in battle practice, autumn 1911, has been revised to include the vessels of the Asiatic Station, the scores of which were received after the publication of the report.

The final standing of the vessels of the submarine class is approved and issued to the Service for its information.

FINAL STANDING OF VESSELS, SUBMARINE CLASS.					
Stand-	Vessel	Hits.	Per cent. of hits.	Av. hits per run.	Final merit.
1.	.....A-2	2	66.7	.667	66.667
2.	.....C-2	3	50.0	.400	40.000
3.	.....A-5	1	33.3	.333	33.333
4.	.....A-6	1	33.3	.333	33.333
5.	.....A-7	1	33.3	.333	33.333
6.	.....A-4	2	50.0	.267	26.667
7.	.....C-3	3	50.0	.267	26.667
8.	.....C-5	1	16.7	.167	16.667
9.	.....D-3	2	16.7	.108	10.833
10.	.....D-2	1	14.3	.083	8.333
11.	.....D-1	1	33.3	.083	8.333
12.	.....C-4	1	16.7	.000	0.000
13.	.....A-3	0	0.0	.000	0.000

First class prize money and the privilege of wearing the Navy "E" have been awarded to the crew of the U.S.S. A-2. Second class prize money has been awarded to the crew of the U.S.S. C-2.

The commanding officers of the above vessels were the following: A-2, Ensign J. McC. Murray; C-2, Ensign C. N. Hinkamp; A-5, Ensign K. H. Donavin; A-6, Ensign J. C. Van de Carr; A-7, Ensign C. M. Yates; A-4, Ensign E. D. McWhorter; C-3, Ensign J. W. Barnett; C-5, Ensign R. A. Burg; D-3, Ensign W. G. Child; D-2, Lieut. D. C. Bingham; D-1, Lieut. C. W. Nimitz; C-4, Lieut. (J.G.) J. T. G. Stapler; A-3, Lieut. (J.G.) J. P. Olding.

STANDING OF VESSELS—ELEMENTARY PRACTICE, 1911.

- Cruisers.
1. Albany, 36,136, Comdr. C. S. Williams.
 2. New Orleans, 27,200, Lieut. Comdr. V. S. Houston.
- Gunboats.
1. Wilmington (trophy winner), 38,069, Comdr. W. A. Edgar.
 2. Dixie, 35,000, Lieut. Paul Foley.
 3. Helena, 30,889, Comdr. C. W. Knepper.
 4. Callao, 24,500, Ensign S. W. Cake.
 5. Samar, 16,500, Lieut. N. H. Goss.
 6. Rainbow, 13,147, Lieut. Comdr. A. N. Mitchell.
 7. Paraguay, 11,207, Lieut. G. C. Pegrum.
 8. Mindoro, 7,941, Ensign C. A. Woodruff.
 9. Quiros, 6,133, Lieut. J. W. Schoenfeld.
 10. Elcano, 4,435, Lieut. Comdr. W. D. Brotherton.
 11. Princeton, 2,058, Comdr. C. H. Hayes.
 12. Vicksburg, 1,429, Comdr. M. L. Miller.
 13. Villalobos, 200, Lieut. W. L. Friedell.
- Submarines.
1. A-4 (Moccasin), trophy winner, 55,000, Ensign E. D. McWhorter.
 2. D-3 (Salmon), 20,000, Ensign W. G. Child.
 3. D-1 (Narwhal), 19,000, Lieut. C. W. Nimitz.
 4. D-2 (Grayling), 15,000, Lieut. D. C. Bingham.
 5. C-4 (Bonita), 14,000, Ensign S. Danenhower.
 6. A-5 (Pike), 10,000, Ensign K. H. Donavin.
 7. A-6 (Porpoise), 10,000, Ensign J. C. Van de Carr.
 8. A-3 (Grampus), 5,000, Ensign J. P. Olding.
 9. C-5 (Snapper), 5,000, Ensign J. W. Jewell.
 10. C-2 (Stingray), 4,000, Ensign C. N. Hinkamp.
 11. A-2 (Adder), 0,000, Ensign J. M. Murray.
 12. A-7 (Shark), 0,000, Ensign H. M. Jensen.
 13. C-3 (Tarpon), 0,000, Ensign J. W. Barnett.
 - C-1 (Octopus), 50,500, Ensign A. H. Miles.

Not competing: on special duty at the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I.

NAVY RELIEF SOCIETY.

Washington, D.C., Jan. 19, 1912.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The enclosed paper is the annual report of Admiral Dewey, president of the Navy Relief Society, read by him at the recent annual meeting of the board of managers. The work of the Society is now so systematized that a full investigation is made of the financial circumstances of the family of every officer and man dying in the Navy or Marine Corps, provided his family includes either a mother, wife or child. During the past year assistance has been rendered in seventy-one separate cases, of which seven were in the families of commissioned officers, eight in the families of warrant officers and fifty-six in the families of enlisted men (Navy and Marine Corps).

Contributions can be made at any time to the assistant treasurer, Paymr. Gen. A. S. Kenny, U.S.N., retired, 1402 Chapin street, N.W., Washington, D.C. Checks should be made payable to the "Assistant Treasurer, Navy Relief Society," without using the name of that officer. Annual dues of one dollar entitle the contributor to "membership"; annual dues of \$5 to "benefactor membership"; the sum of \$25 to "life membership," with exemption from annual dues.

Officers or enlisted men or others who are already members and are in doubt as to their status with regard to the payment of dues can obtain information on that point by addressing "Corresponding Secretary, Navy Relief Society, Room 408, Mills Building, Washington, D.C."

L. R. SARGENT, Lieut. Comdr., U.S.N.,
Corresponding Secretary.

Dec. 31, 1911.

To the Board of Managers:

As shown by the reports of the treasurer and the assistant treasurer, the financial condition of the Society has been materially strengthened during the year 1911. The invested capital now amounts to \$40,000, \$10,000 having been added since the date of last report. In addition, a substantial sum is available for current purposes. This condition shows an appreciable advance toward the goal which has been consistently striven for since the Society was organized—namely, an established financial position wherein the income necessary to meet all reasonable demands for charitable work shall be liberally guaranteed by the interest on invested capital and the annual dues of members.

Although such contributions as may be offered from other sources will continue to be gratefully accepted, and the motives prompting them sincerely appreciated, it is none the less fitting that the officers and men of the Navy and Marine Corps should demonstrate that they are themselves not only willing but able to provide for the mothers, widows and orphans left destitute by the death of their comrades in the Service. A demonstration of this character appeals to the loyalty and pride of every officer and man to whom the proposition is presented. It remains only to present it convincingly to the Service at large to assure a cordial, sustained and practically unanimous support. There is no man more ready than the sailor to lend a helping hand; and none to whom he lends it more gladly than to the needy and helpless of his own kind. To win his cordial co-operation surely no argument is needed further than the proof that the Society's one desire is to extend the grasp of his hand to those whom he would most wish to help, but who are beyond his individual reach.

In the cause of charity all who follow the sea are sailors. Every officer and man of the Navy and Marine Corps brought to an understanding of the motive and scope of the work of this Society is an adherent won. It is through effort in this direction that stability and development of this character can be best assured. The total personnel of the combined Services (Navy and Marine Corps) amounts in round numbers to sixty thousand. In the case of practically every individual of that total, enrollment as a member only awaits the above-mentioned understanding. With half that total enrolled the annual dues (one dollar from each member) would provide for the mothers, widows and orphans in a measure of comfort far beyond the mere relief from absolute destitution, which is the best the Society, with its present funds, can afford.

The reports of the recording secretary, the corresponding secretary, the chairmen of the committees and the chairmen of the several auxiliaries furnish a résumé of the Society's work throughout the year. Relief has been furnished in every case of extreme need. The gratitude of those who, with destitution confronting them, have received assistance from this source must amply compensate both those whose generosity has supplied the necessary funds and those whose energies have accomplished its appropriate distribution.

GEORGE DEWEY, President.

NAVY Y. M. C. A. ATHLETICS.

Navy Y.M.C.A., Norfolk, Va., Jan. 23, 1912.

The Submarine basketball team had an easy time in defeating the Swanees, of Portsmouth, in a game of basketball at the Norfolk Branch of the Navy Y.M.C.A., on Monday, Jan. 15. The first half was slow and neither team could locate the basket. The score was 9 to 4, the Submarines leading. The Submarines came back the second half determined to make up for their poor showing, and succeeded in scoring 22 points to their opponents' 8, making the final score of 31 to 12. The line-up: Submarines—Vitses, Green, forwards; Stevens, center; McDowell, High, Boush, guards. Swanees—Hall, Webb, forwards; Ballance, center; Terry, Pope, guards.

Another interesting game was played on Thursday night, the 18th, by the U.S.S. New Hampshire team and the Torpedoboot Reid team. The Reid team played in the best form they have ever shown on the Norfolk floor, undoubtedly due to their defeat by the New Hampshire team a few weeks ago. But the New Hampshire team was again a little too strong for the torpedoboot boys, although the game was very exciting. The feature of the game was the playing of Captain Kaplan, of the New Hampshire, who made six field baskets and played an excellent game at guard. The final score was 21 to 12 in favor of the New Hampshire. The line-up: New Hampshire—Heins, Frappier, forwards; Hoessley, center; Johnson, Kaplan, guards. Reid—McGinty, Howard, forwards; Phillips, center; Harris, Beers, guards.

Friday night, the 19th, the Submarines met and administered a defeat to the Portsmouth High School team, score 39 to 9. The team work on both sides during the first half was good, but the basket shooting was very poor. Each team made only three field goals. In the

second half you would hardly know that the Submarines were the same team; they scored fourteen baskets from field and one from foul, to their opponents' two foul goals. Stevenson, as center, led with six baskets. This half was only a sample of the game that the Submarines are capable of playing, and at their best it will take a good team to defeat them. The line-up: Submarines—Vitses, Green, forwards; Stevenson, center; McDowell, High, Boush, guards. Portsmouth High School—Brinson, Bowman, forwards; Cofield, center; Hutchings, Cast, Dunford, guards.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

It is understood that Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, U.S.N., is to be placed in command of the Atlantic Reserve Fleet to be stationed at Philadelphia. The Wisconsin, Alabama, Illinois, Kearsarge and Kentucky, which are now undergoing repairs, are to be sent to Philadelphia, which, in addition to vessels stationed there now, will make quite a formidable command for Admiral Knight. A further addition to the reserve fleet will be made when the Arkansas and Wyoming replace the Ohio and Missouri in the Atlantic Fleet.

In response to orders issued by the Navy Department that the bodies of Comdr. Levi C. Bertolette, U.S.N., and Ordinary Seaman Clarence W. Wood, of the Yorktown, who died at Guayaquil from yellow fever, be sent to the United States for burial in their home cities, the commanding officer of the vessel reported Jan. 25 that the bodies were embalmed and ready. The despatches also gave the names of five other men ill with the fever. They are Charles E. Noren, chief gunner's mate, Brooklyn, N.Y.; William P. H. Stephans, ordinary seaman, Hollywood Heights, Mo.; Ralph Richard Bowers, boilermaker, Cleveland, Ohio; Robert Kelley, coal passer, Cleveland, Ohio, and Raymond Simmons, ordinary seaman, Roysse, Texas. These men have been taken ashore at Guayaquil and are under treatment. The Yorktown has left for Santa Elena, 110 miles from Guayaquil; under orders of Mr. Meyer, Secretary of the Navy. From that place she was instructed to intercept the cruiser Maryland, en route to Guayaquil for Honolulu.

John P. Jenkins, master-at-arms of the U.S.S. Yorktown, is under treatment for yellow fever.

Owing to the sudden death of her pilot from apoplexy, the Hamburg-American line steamship Cleveland, while entering the harbor of Honolulu, H.I., Jan. 24, bore down at half speed on the U.S.S. Colorado, Capt. W. A. Gill, and crashed into her stern. The Colorado was not damaged seriously, but her port propeller was injured and the gun turret near the cabin of Captain Gill was wrenched, it is reported, and several smaller guns torn loose.

Rear Admiral Hugo Osterhaus, U.S.N., commander-in-chief of the Atlantic Fleet, has sent to the Navy Department the following report on the work of the fleet at Guantanamo during the week ended Jan. 20: "First Division, coaled, held regimental drills, two days; Second Division, coaled, held mining exercises two days; Third Division, held regimental drills two days and mining exercises two days; Fourth Division regiment, in camp, held small-arm target practice; Torpedo Fleet took fuel, repaired damages, prepared for torpedo practice. Mayrant held successful steaming trials on the 20th. Battleships preparing for steaming trials. Three hundred swimmers qualified."

The U.S.S. Warrington was placed in first reserve and the U.S.S. Castine in full commission at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., on Jan. 22, 1912.

The mail address of the U.S.S. Prometheus has been changed from "Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal." to "In care of the Postmaster, New York city."

The U.S.S. Prairie will sail from Tompkinsville, N.Y., on Jan. 27 for Santo Domingo City. The Wheeling will leave Santo Domingo waters about Feb. 1 for New Orleans, via Guantanamo.

The U.S.S. E-1 and the U.S.S. E-2 have been ordered placed in commission at the navy yard, Boston, Mass., as soon as practicable after delivery by the contractors.

The missing forward turret of the old U.S.S. Maine, blown up in Havana Harbor, Cuba, which the divers have been looking for since the work of removing the wreck began, was found Jan. 25 in the mud twenty feet to the starboard of the ship and thirty feet aft. The natural position of the turret is inverted, the barbettes portion being uppermost. The guns are in the turret. The position of the turret suggests the idea that it was thrown after the ship by the upheaval of the forward part of the vessel. Everything is now ready to admit water to the cofferdam in the way of experiment, prior to floating the wreck.

The Portuguese cruiser Republica is due at New York from Key West, Fla., the coming week. She is due to leave Key West about Jan. 27 or 28.

The torpedoboot destroyers McCall, Paulding and Roe, which were among those badly battered by the great storm early in January, arrived at the navy yard, New York, Jan. 21. Lieut. Comdr. Arthur MacArthur, commanding the McCall, in speaking of the gale which struck his vessel Jan. 5 while approximately in latitude 39.10 N. and longitude 61.30 W., said: "We put the vessel about, and for forty-four hours ran with the storm until it abated enough to put about. Our position was then about latitude 38.10 N. and longitude 50 W., and we headed for Bermuda. The wind had been blowing at about eighty-two miles an hour. Our wireless apparatus was not working and we could not communicate with other vessels or the shore. About 135 miles from Bermuda, on the morning of Jan. 10, we sighted and spoke to the battleship Connecticut, and we anchored off Bermuda at one o'clock on the afternoon of Jan. 11. We were oiled by the Delaware, and in company with the Birmingham and the Paulding sailed for Hampton Roads on Jan. 15, arriving Jan. 18. In company with the Roe, the Paulding and the Prairie we left for New York on Jan. 20 and arrived Jan. 21. Our boats were stove, our decks generally swept, our mainmast was carried away and stanchions on the after decks buckled. Our wireless went out of commission on Jan. 5 and we were unable to communicate." Similar experiences were related by Comdr. Clark H. Woodward and Ensigns W. S. Faber and F. T. Leighton, of the Roe, and Lieut. S. R. Doyle and Ensigns C. S. Keller and E. G. Blakeslee, of the Paulding. The vessels were about twenty-five miles apart when they ran into the storm. Their smokestacks were battered and bent, their food was washed overboard and little or no warm food could be prepared. At the height of the storm the Paulding dragged one of her anchors at a depth of 105 fathoms, all the time heading into the storm. The port engine was kept at full speed ahead and the starboard engine going slowly. The maximum roll of the boat reached seventy degrees on the starboard side and sixty-eight degrees on the port side.

THE NAVY.

LATE MOVEMENTS OF NAVAL VESSELS.

The following are movements of ships of the Navy later than those of the same vessels noted in our complete Navy Table elsewhere:

Caesar and Brutus, sailed for Hampton Roads for Guantanamo Jan. 24.
Smith, sailed from Nassau for Guantanamo Jan. 25.
Monaghan, arrived at Guantanamo Jan. 25.
Buffalo, sailed from Amoy for Shanghai Jan. 25.
Yorktown, sailed from Guayaquil for Santa Elena Bay Jan. 25.

NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations sent to the Senate Jan. 22, 1912.

Promotions in the Navy.

Lieut. Charles T. Wade to be a lieutenant commander from Sept. 14, 1911, to fill a vacancy.
Lieut. Roe W. Vincent to be a lieutenant commander from Oct. 17, 1911, to fill a vacancy.
Lieut. Hollis T. Winston to be a lieutenant commander from Oct. 26, 1911, to fill a vacancy.
Lieut. Frederick R. Naile to be a lieutenant commander from Dec. 14, 1911, to fill a vacancy.
P.A. Surg. Morton W. Baker to be a surgeon from Nov. 17, 1911, to fill a vacancy.
Pay Insp. James S. Phillips to be a pay director from Dec. 8, 1911, to fill a vacancy.
Paymr. Joseph Fyffe to be a pay inspector from Dec. 8, 1911, to fill a vacancy.

Nominations received by the Senate Jan. 23, 1912.

Promotions in the Navy.

Lieut. (J.G.) Isaac C. Kidd to be a lieutenant in the Navy from Dec. 14, 1911, to fill a vacancy.
The following machinists to be chief machinists in the Navy from Dec. 27, 1911, upon the completion of six years' service as machinists: Charles S. Wolf and George R. C. Thompson.

Nominations sent to the Senate Jan. 25, 1912.

Lieut. James B. Gilmer to be a lieutenant commander.
Lieut. (J.G.) Julian H. Collins to be a lieutenant.
Surg. George H. Barber to be a medical inspector.
Mach. Frederick F. Krainek to be a chief machinist.

NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate Jan. 18, 1912.

Promotions in the Navy.

Machinists to be chief machinists: William Herzberg, Zenas A. Sherwin, Otto Boldt, David W. Harry, Byron C. Howard, William S. White and William D. Sullivan.

NAVY GAZETTE.

JAN. 19, 1912.—Comdr. L. C. Bertolette detached command Yorktown; to home, wait orders.
Cable from the Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Asiatic Fleet, dated Shanghai, Jan. 19, 1912.

Rear Admiral Albert Mertz detached commandant, naval station, Cavite and Olongapo, P.I.; to home.

Lieut. F. W. Osburn, Jr., detached Albany; to home.

Lieut. A. S. Kibbee and Lieut. (J.G.) H. M. Cooley detached Wilmington; to home.

Lieut. (J.G.) R. S. McDonald detached Saratoga; to home.

Lieut. A. W. Sears detached command Piscataqua; to home via Europe.

Lieut. S. W. Wallace and Chief Btsn. G. Sabelstrom to Piscataqua.

Ensign Gerald Bradford, Btsn. B. O. Halliwell and Chief

Carp. E. L. Bass to Rainbow.

Lieut. Comdr. C. R. Kear and Ensign C. C. Clark to Albany.

Lieut. W. T. Lightle detached naval station, Cavite, P.I.; to Saratoga.

Btsn. Harry Williams detached Buffalo; to Saratoga.

Chief Carp. T. B. Casey and Chief Gun. George Charrette to Saratoga.

Ensign H. G. Cooper, Jr., and Chief Btsn. David White to Monterey.

Lieut. J. W. Hayward detached Saratoga; to Wilmington.

Ensign R. S. Young, Jr., to Wilmington.

Ensign K. F. Smith detached Pompey; to Wilmington.

Ensign R. R. Smith detached Monterey; to Monadnock.

Ensign J. S. Spore and Chief Carp. Clifton Greenwell to Monadnock.

P.A. Surg. T. G. Foster detached naval hospital, Canacao, P.I.; to Monadnock.

Chief Btsn. P. E. Radcliffe detached Rainbow; to Wompatuck.

Chief Gun. Joseph Mitchell to Mohican.

P.A. Surg. E. C. White detached Buffalo; to naval hospital, Canacao, P.I.

Chief Carp. J. P. Yates to naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

Mach. R. G. Moody detached Saratoga; to naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

Asst. Surg. D. G. Allen detached naval hospital, Canacao, P.I.; to Buffalo.

Btsn. Betram David detached Saratoga; to Buffalo.

Ensign E. F. Clement detached Wilmington; to Buffalo.

Chief Btsn. Frank Bresnan detached Piscataqua; to Buffalo.

Btsn. F. E. Chester detached Monterey; to Buffalo.

Btsn. E. F. Hosmer detached command Wompatuck; to Buffalo.

Carp. R. E. Wilkinson and Mach. W. R. Gardner detached Rainbow; to Buffalo.

Chief Carp. G. C. Laver and Carp. W. L. Wall detached Saratoga; to Buffalo.

Btsn. Frank Bruce to Monadnock.

JAN. 22.—P.A. Surg. A. B. Hayward detached South Dakota; to Maryland.

P.A. Paymr. Brantz Mayer to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., Feb. 1.

Naval Constr. H. A. Evans detached Bath Iron Works, Bath, Me.; resignation accepted April 30, 1912.

Naval Constr. G. A. Bisset detached inspector of hull material for Western District of Pennsylvania, Feb. 15; to navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.

Naval Constr. L. S. Adams detached General Electrical Co., Schenectady, N.Y.; to Bath Iron Works, Bath, Me., as superintending constructor.

Naval Constr. W. J. Baxter to inspector of hull material for Western District of Pennsylvania.

Asst. Naval Constr. W. P. Druley detached navy yard, New York, N.Y., Jan. 27; to General Electrical Co., Schenectady, N.Y.

Asst. Naval Constr. R. W. Ryden detached navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., March 1; to navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

JAN. 22.—Ensign R. C. Parker detached Vermont; to rifle range, Guantanamo, Cuba.

JAN. 23.—Comdr. H. F. Bryan detached command Prairie; to office Naval Intelligence, Washington, D.C.

Comdr. A. H. Scales detached command Hartford, Jan. 26; to command Prairie.

Lieut. (J.G.) J. B. Goldman to naval hospital, Washington, D.C., for treatment.

Ensign C. H. Maddox detached Bailey, Feb. 5; to Harvard University for instruction in wireless telegraphy.

Ensign J. W. DuRose detached North Carolina; to naval hospital, Las Animas, Colo., for treatment.

Ensign A. H. Miles detached command Yosemite; to command Castine.

Chief Mach. R. J. Vickery detached navy yard, Boston, Mass.; to New Jersey.

Chief Mach. H. E. Fish detached New Jersey; to navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Note.—Paymr. Clerk T. N. Carter declared a deserter from Jan. 10, 1912.

JAN. 24.—Lieut. Comdr. W. M. Hunt detached command Warrington; to temporary duty Atlantic Fleet.

Lieut. Comdr. I. F. Landis detached Colorado; continue treatment naval hospital, Mare Island, Cal.

Lieut. Comdr. Edward Woods detached Navy Recruiting Station, Atlanta, Ga.; to South Dakota as navigator.

Lieut. J. L. Hileman detached navy yard, New York, N.Y.; to Navy Recruiting Station, Atlanta, Ga.

Lieut. B. T. Bulmer detached navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.; Feb. 9; to Colorado as senior engineer officer.

Lieut. (J.G.) R. W. Mathewson detached Warrington; to temporary Atlantic Fleet.

Lieut. (J.G.) Stephen Doherty to navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
Ensign W. F. Cochran, Jr., to Warrington.
Med. Dir. Oliver Diehl detached naval hospital, Newport, R.I.; to Navy Recruiting Station, Philadelphia, Pa.
Med. Insp. F. S. Nash detached Navy Recruiting Station, Philadelphia, Pa.; to naval hospital, Newport, R.I.
Med. Insp. E. P. Stone to Marine Recruiting Station, Denver, Colo.

P.A. Surg. M. C. Baker detached naval hospital, Mare Island, Cal., Feb. 5; to Colorado.
P.A. Surg. E. V. Valz detached naval hospital, Mare Island, Cal., Feb. 5; to South Dakota.
P.A. Surg. H. L. Brown detached Baltimore; to naval hospital, Norfolk, Va.

P.A. Surg. R. E. Stoops to Naval Disciplinary Barracks, Port Royal, S.C.
P.A. Surg. Stanley Bacon detached Naval Disciplinary Barracks, Port Royal, S.C.; to Baltimore.

P.A. Surg. O. J. Mink detached West Virginia; to naval station, Guam.
Act. Asst. Surg. Oscar Hayes detached Marine Recruiting Station, Denver, Colo.; to Marine Recruiting Station, St. Paul, Minn.

Act. Asst. Surg. M. E. Rose to Marine Recruiting Station, Buffalo, N.Y.
Chief Bttn. A. T. Webb detached New Orleans; to home, wait orders.

Mach. W. H. Lenz detached South Dakota; continue treatment naval hospital, Mare Island, Cal.
Mach. F. R. King detached Philadelphia, Feb. 3; to South Dakota.

Mach. Donald McDonald detached New Orleans; to home, wait orders.
Paymr. Clerk M. P. Coombs appointed paymaster's clerk, Annapolis, Md.

JAN. 25.—Capt. G. R. Salisbury detached commandant naval station, Guam; home and wait orders.
Lieuts. W. L. Friedell and H. M. Jensen detached New Orleans; home and wait orders.

Lieut. E. S. Root to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., Feb. 22.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

JAN. 17.—Capt. E. W. Banker, A.Q.M., detached Marine Barracks, Philadelphia, to Marine Barracks, Honolulu.

JAN. 20.—Capt. C. J. E. Guggenheim commissioned a captain, to rank from Dec. 19, 1911.

First Lieut. E. A. Perkins commissioned a first lieutenant, to rank from Dec. 19, 1911.

JAN. 22.—First Lieut. R. B. Farquharson detached recruiting duty, Boston, to Marine Barracks, Boston.

Second Lieut. F. L. Martin detached Marine Barracks, Philadelphia, to Marine Barracks, Annapolis.

Paymr. Clerk R. B. Price fifteen days' leave.

JAN. 24.—First Lieut. John Potts leave of absence revoked from Jan. 6, 1912, date of admission to hospital.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE ORDERS.

JAN. 20.—Second Lieut. of Engrs. J. F. Hahn granted fifteen days' leave, commencing Jan. 26, 1912.

Second Lieut. W. P. Wishart granted ten days' extension of leave on account of sickness.

Third Lieut. J. S. Baylis granted fifteen days' extension of leave.

First Lieut. of Engrs. Hermann Kotschmar directed to proceed to Pittsburgh, Pa., on official business.

Constr. W. C. Bessellerville directed to stop en route from the West coast at Detroit, Mich., to inspect the Morrill.

JAN. 22.—First Lieut. W. H. Shea ordered to the Mackinac for temporary duty.

JAN. 23.—First Lieut. of Engrs. M. N. Usina commissioned a first lieutenant of Engrs., to rank as such from Aug. 9, 1911, vice 1st Lieut. of Engrs. H. K. Spencer, deceased.

First Lieut. of Engrs. F. B. Adams commissioned a first lieutenant of Engrs., to rank as such from Aug. 23, 1911, vice 1st Lieut. of Engrs. C. W. Zastro, retired.

First Lieut. of Engrs. Q. B. Newman commissioned a first lieutenant of Engrs., to rank as such from Sept. 3, 1911, vice 1st Lieut. of Engrs. N. E. Cutchin, promoted.

Second Lieut. of Engrs. S. B. Orne commissioned a second lieutenant of Engrs., to rank as such from April 29, 1911, vice 2d Lieut. of Engrs. C. S. Root, promoted.

Second Lieut. of Engrs. F. E. Bagger commissioned a second lieutenant of Engrs., to rank as such from Aug. 9, 1911, vice M. N. Usina, promoted.

Second Lieut. of Engrs. P. B. Eaton commissioned a second lieutenant of Engrs., to rank as such from Aug. 23, 1911, vice 2d Lieut. of Engrs. R. B. Adams, promoted.

Second Lieut. of Engrs. T. H. Yeager commissioned a second lieutenant of Engrs., to rank as such from Sept. 3, 1911, vice 2d Lieut. of Engrs. Q. B. Newman, promoted.

JAN. 23.—Third Lieut. of Engrs. Ellis Reed-Hill commissioned a third lieutenant of Engrs., from date of oath, to fill an original vacancy.

Third Lieut. of Engrs. M. W. Torbet commissioned a third lieutenant of Engrs., to rank as such from date of oath, to fill an original vacancy.

JAN. 25.—Second Lieut. of Engrs. W. C. Maglathlin granted ten days' extension of leave on account of sickness.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE NOTES.

Capt. F. S. Van Boskerck, commanding the revenue cutter Mohawk, on Jan. 20 stood by the schooner Annie Ainslie, that was leaking badly and with heavy anchor broken, her captain feared being carried out to sea by the ice. He requested that the Mohawk place a hulk alongside a wharf at Delaware, Del., which the Mohawk could not do on account of there not being enough water and on account of heavy ice in the inner harbor. The Mohawk sent a message to his agent at Philadelphia asking for his tug.

The revenue cutter Algonquin, stationed at San Juan, P.R., on Jan. 12, while at anchor in San Juan Harbor, noticed a three-masted schooner miss her stays and go ashore close to the breakers on Colinas Shoal. The Algonquin hauled her off the shoal and towed her into harbor where she anchored.

Capt. D. E. deOtte, commanding the revenue cutter Onondaga, reports that while standing down Chesapeake Bay on Jan. 17, after assisting the schooner Clemmie Travers, the steamer Berthania was observed stranded off York Spit. The Onondaga attempted to haul the steamer off, but was unsuccessful. The revenue cutter Apache, which offered to assist, at 5 p.m. ran a hawser to the bow of the Onondaga, but as she could not hold up against the tide they were dragged out of position to leeward. Another effort to float the steamer was made on the morning of Jan. 18 without success and after repeated efforts both cutters anchored until the next high tide, at which time the steamer was floated clear of the shoal and the Onondaga towed her into deep water. Had it not been for the work of the Onondaga and the Apache the Berthania would have had to lighter part of her cargo.

Capt. John G. Berry, commanding the revenue cutter Itasca, on Jan. 15 at noon, while anchored off Beaufort, N.C., on account of stress of weather a wireless message was intercepted from Capt. R. M. Doyle, U.S.N., commanding Norfolk Navy Yard, to the effect that the steamer Northwestern was anchored fifty-five miles S.W. 1-2 W. from Lookout Shoals with her propeller broken. The Itasca immediately set out for the reported position, arriving there at 8 p.m. the same day. After some difficulty the steamer was taken in tow for Southport, N.C., arriving there at 9:10 on the morning of Jan. 19 and was safely anchored in Cape Fear River. The heavy seas for the blades of his propeller from the hub one after the other.

The revenue cutter Onondaga, Capt. D. F. A. deOtte, in response to a wireless message received at 2:15 Jan. 16 in Hampton Roads, proceeded at 3:15 p.m. for Piankatank River and started breaking the ice which was heavy, to aid a schooner in distress. The Apache, which had been following and assisting in breaking the ice, was able then to reach the schooner, which was in thirteen feet of water. The schooner was towed down Chesapeake Bay by the Apache, conveyed by the Onondaga as far as Wolf Trap Lighthouse.

The following nominations for promotion were received by the Senate Jan. 22, 1912: First Lieut. Benjamin M. Chiswell to be captain from July 6, 1911, in place of Emery, promoted; 2d Lieut. George C. Alexander to be first lieutenant from Aug. 21, 1911, in place of Whitlitt, deceased; 2d Lieut. Thaddeus G. Crapster to be first lieutenant from June 19, 1911, in place of Berry, promoted; 2d Lieut. Hiram R. Searies to

be first lieutenant from July 6, 1911, in place of Chiswell, promoted; 3d Lieut. John Stansbury Baylis to be second lieutenant from July 6, 1911, in place of Searies, promoted; 3d Lieut. Eugene A. Coffin to be second lieutenant from June 19, 1911, in place of Crapster, promoted; 3d Lieut. Wilfred N. Derby to be second lieutenant from Sept. 13, 1911, in place of Drake, resigned; 3d Lieut. William J. Keester to be second lieutenant from Dec. 19, 1910, in place of Donohue, deceased; 3d Lieut. Charles G. Roemer to be second lieutenant from Aug. 21, 1911, in place of Alexander, promoted.

VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ACUSHNET—1st Lieut. W. A. Wiley. Wood's Hole, Mass.
ALGONQUIN—Capt. J. H. Brown. San Juan, P.R.

ANDROSOGGIN—Capt. G. M. Daniels. Portland, Me.
APACHE—Capt. G. C. Carmine. Baltimore, Md.

ARCTA—2d Lieut. R. R. Waesche. Port Townsend, Wash.
BEAR—Capt. J. G. Ballinger. San Francisco, Cal.

CALUMET—Master's Mate John Bradley. At New York.
COLFAX—Station ship. Arundel Cove, Md.

DAVEY—Master's Mate H. S. Manson. New Orleans, La.
FORWARD—Capt. A. L. Gamble. At Key West, Fla.

GOLDEN GATE—1st Lieut. Henry Ulke, jr. San Francisco.
GRESHAM—Capt. S. B. Winram. Boston, Mass.

GUTHRIE—1st Lieut. of Engrs. H. L. Boyd. Baltimore, Md.
HARTLEY—1st Lieut. Henry Ulke, jr. San Francisco.

HUDSON—Master's Mate J. A. Bradley. At New York.
ITASCA—Capt. J. G. Berry. Wilmington, N.C.

MACCULLOCH—Capt. J. L. Sill. Mare Island Navy Yard.
MACKINAC—Lieut. W. J. Wheeler. Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

MANHATTAN—Lieut. H. G. Fisher. New York.
MANNING—Capt. K. W. Perry. Astoria, Ore.

MOHAWK—Capt. F. S. Van Boskerck. Tompkinsville, N.Y.
MORRILL—Capt. F. J. Haake. Detroit, Mich.

ONONDAGA—Capt. D. F. A. deOtte. Norfolk, Va.
PAMLICO—Capt. H. M. Broadbent. Newbern, N.C.

RUSH—1st Lieut. B. M. Chiswell. Juneau, Alaska.
SEMINOLE—Depot Revenue Cutter Service. South Baltimore, out of commission.

SENECA—Capt. C. E. Johnston. Tompkinsville, N.Y.
SNOHOMISH—1st Lieut. H. H. Wolf. Neah Bay, Wash.

TAHOMA—Capt. W. W. Joynes. Seattle, Wash.
THELIS—Capt. C. J. Copelan. Seaside, Wash.

TUSCARORA—Capt. J. C. Cantwell. Milwaukee, Wis.
WINDOM—1st Lieut. C. W. Cairnes. Galveston, Texas.

WINNIMMETT—1st Lieut. of Engrs. W. F. X. Bowen. Boston, Mass.
WINONA—Capt. S. M. Landrey. At Gulfport, Miss.

WISSAHICKON—1st Lieut. of Engrs. H. W. Spear. Philadelphia, Pa.
WOODBURY—1st Lieut. Randolph Ridgely, jr. Eastport, Me.

YAMACRAW—Capt. H. B. West. Savannah, Ga.

GUANTANAMO NAVAL STATION.

Guantanamo, Cuba, Jan. 2, 1912.

The station, with Lieut. Comdr. Walter Ball, U.S.N., still in command, is progressing and work is the order of the day in anticipation of the arrival of the fleet, which is due here very soon. The Florida is expected to return in a few days, recently having gone out. Socially the month of December was the liveliest that has been known at this station except when the fleet is in the bay.

Lieut. Comdr. Walter Ball, of the Newark, entertained on board at a delightful dinner for Capt. and Mrs. H. I. Bearss, the Misses Bearss, Lieut. and Mrs. L. H. Lacy and Lieut. G. A. Beall.

Capt. H. I. Bearss, commanding marine barracks, always has the welfare of his men at heart and makes many plans for their entertainment, as "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy." They now have a splendid bowling alley, pool and billiard tables and moving pictures twice a week. On the morning of Dec. 25 the men found (much to their surprise) a Christmas tree heavily laden with the good things of life and later enjoyed an extra fine Christmas dinner. Capt. and Mrs. Bearss were hosts at a beautifully appointed dinner and hop given at their home; at dinner were Capt. H. S. Knapp, Comdr. J. H. Sypher, Lieut. Comdr. R. McLean, Lieut. Comdr. W. G. Roper, Mr. A. W. Atkins, Mr. T. A. Thomson, jr., and Capt. W. C. Harlee, U.S.M.C.; all officers were from the U.S.S. Florida, the table decorations were exquisite in rank and white.

Lieut. L. H. Lacy, target range officer, and his wife are occupying quarters over on the target range; they have been here only a short time. Lieutenant Lacy is adding improvements, the latest being a rustic band stand, where all enjoy the latest music. During these concerts Mrs. Lacy serves delicious tea. They recently entertained at a moonlight picnic. Capt. H. S. Knapp, U.S.S. Florida, entertained Lieut. Comdr. Walter Ball, Capt. and Mrs. Bearss, Miss Des Demona Bearss, Lieut. and Mrs. Lacy at a delightful luncheon on board. Lieut. and Mrs. Lacy began the Christmas festivities by an informal reception. All the officers and their wives from the station, and officers from the U.S.S. San Francisco were present. The wardrobe officers of the U.S.S. Florida entertained the officers of the station and their wives at a beautifully gotten up dinner and dance. Comdr. G. G. Mitchell and officers of the U.S.S. Paducah entertained at tea and an impromptu dance. Ensign and Mrs. F. A. L. Vossler entertained Capt. and Mrs. Bearss, Miss Bearss, Lieut. Comdr. U. S. Macy, Mr. Burdick and Paymaster Wood, of the U.S.S. Eagle at bridge in their home at Fisherman's Point.

Lieut. Comdr. W. G. Roper, of the U.S.S. Florida, entertained at a moonlight picnic for Capt. and Mrs. Bearss, Lieut. and Mrs. Lacy, the Misses Bearss, Fowle and Claggett. The guests rode to the lighthouse where the picnic was given, and all enjoyed the outing immensely. Capt. and Mrs. Bearss entertained at an old-fashioned Christmas dinner. The dining room was handsomely decorated in red. Commander Ball had the honor of carving the magnificent twenty-five-pound turkey and displayed great skill. An old-fashioned Virginia reel was much enjoyed. Those present were Commander Ball, Lieut. Comdr. U. S. Macy, Lieut. and Mrs. Lacy, Surg. and Mrs. W. L. Irvine, Ensign and Mrs. Vossler, Miss Claggett, Miss Fowle, Miss Bearss, Ensign D. T. Hunter, Mr. H. S. Burdick, Mr. Ralph Whitman, and Paymr. G. S. Wood. The decorations were sent from the States. Surg. W. S. Hoen, of the station, entertained Captain, Mrs. and Miss Bearss, Lieut. and Mrs. Lacy, Mr. and Mrs. Sheridan at a pretty luncheon at Hotel Venus, Guantanamo City. The officers and their wives of the station are planning quite an elaborate farewell dinner in honor of Comdr. Walter Ball, whose pending departure is looked upon with much regret.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., Jan. 22, 1912.

The Paulding, McCall and Roe, which arrived in the Roads several days ago, proceeded at once to the New York Yard, accompanied by the Prairie, for repairs. As soon as it was learned that the New Hampshire, which has been here, her home yard, several weeks awaiting repairs, had also been ordered to New York. Senators Martin and Swanson were appealed to by President Walker, of the Portsmouth Business Men's Association, to make strong efforts to have the order rescinded. They were informed that owing to the larger amount of work at this yard on account of the recent severe storms, and the necessity for immediate repairs to the New Hampshire, the order was given. Furloughs were issued in one department at the yard Thursday to ten plumbers, five helpers and six pipe fitters, for six days, because of their refusal to accept cards which were larger than the previous ones bearing upon their work, and its character with spaces for notation as to time each job was started and finished. Within six days they must accept or leave the yard.

It is believed that a man arrested in Newport News Monday night is the chief boatswain of the U.S.S. Franklin who disappeared Feb. 4, 1911, taking with him nearly \$10,000 entrusted to him by sailors.

Major John T. Hunter, treasurer of the National Soldiers' Home, Hampton, died there last Wednesday of heart trouble. The remains were carried to Washington Thursday after services at the Home chapel and were interred in Arlington Fri-

day. During the Spanish-American War he enlisted as major of the 51st Iowa Regiment, Volunteer Infantry, which went to Cuba where he served with distinction.

Several weeks ago a message by wireless was sent in the government station here by Operator J. S. Lovitt to Mare Island Yard direct. Yesterday a message was received by wireless from Mare Island by Operator Dempsey, which was a confirmation of Operator Lovitt's message.

Little Margaret Lee, the eight-year-old daughter of Quartermaster James B. Lee, U.S. tug Mohawk, and Mrs. Lee was fatally burned at her home in Portsmouth and died in great agony in a few hours.

The card party under the auspices of the naval branch of the Naval Relief Association last Tuesday in the sail loft at the yard was a brilliant success, 170 tickets at one dollar each having been sold. A profusion of ferns, palms, flags and bunting decorated loft and ballroom. Mrs. Stanford E. Moses and Mrs. Cox poured chocolate and coffee, and Mrs. Carmody served orange ices. The dance given by the commandant and officers on this station Friday evening in the loft, which was beautifully decorated, was the largest and most brilliant of the season. The officers of the U.S.S. Severn entertained at dinner Friday for Lieut. and Mrs. Turnbull, Lieut. and Mrs. William P. Halsey, jr., Ensign and Mrs. E. F. Cutts, Ensign and Mrs. Barnett, Miss Margaret Ramsey, of Baltimore, Miss Jean Cooke, Mr. Mason Cooke, Dr. Woodward and Staples and Ensign Berg.

Gen. and Mrs. Clarence R. Edwards entertained Friday at dinner at their home, Washington, D.C., for their guest, Mrs. Walter Cutting, of Norfolk. Midshipman Barnes entertained at tea on the New Hampshire for Mrs. Francis L. Chadwick, Miss Frances Boylan, of Raleigh, Miss Marie Marbury and Miss Bessie Howard. Midshipmen Chevalier and Moore will also entertain on the New Hampshire Thursday at dinner for Mrs. Francis L. Chadwick, Miss Boylan and Miss Kathrine Robinson. Lieutenant Smith entertained on the Castine Friday at dinner for Mrs. Smith, Miss Nancy Caperton and Miss Sallie Nottingham.

Mrs. John H. Dayton, the guest of her mother, Mrs. Washington Reid, Portsmouth, has left for her home in Newport. Mrs. Cresap, of Annapolis, is the guest of Mrs. Charles Nash, Portsmouth. Mrs. Vaughn V. Woodward arrived last week to be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. George Hobson and take part in the Spigolartest. Lieut. Cary R. Wilson has returned to Port Screven, Ga., after a visit to his mother, Mrs. Wiley Wilson. Mrs. Harry Newton Cootes and little son left Monday for Fort Riley, Kas., to join Captain Cootes. Miss Frances Boylan, of Raleigh, N.C., is the guest of Mrs. Francis L. Chadwick, Portsmouth.

TAMPA HARBOR.

Fort Dade, Fla., Jan. 19, 1912.

Gen. F. D. Grant made his annual inspection of the posts of this district on Wednesday of Christmas week. He was accompanied by Mrs. Grant, her mother, Mrs. Honore, and brother, Mr. Honore, and Dr. Sweeney. The party were entertained at lunch by Capt. and Mrs. Adna G. Clarke. Other guests invited to lunch with General Grant's party were Capt. and Mrs. Howard L. Landers, Lieut. and Mrs. John W. McKie, Dr. and Mrs. L. C. Clase, Lieuts. E. E. Bennett, H. L. Gardiner, H. N. Sumner and Mrs. E. A. Clarke. Gen. and Mrs. Grant spent a few days during the Christmas holidays at Osprey Point, Sarasota, Fla., guests at the winter home of Mrs. Grant's sister, Mrs. Potter Palmer.

On Thursday of Christmas week the two companies of this garrison had field day at St. Petersburg, Fla., this being a part of the entertainment given in Simonette's amusement park by the citizens of St. Petersburg for the benefit of the new Emergency Hospital, now building. Beautiful silver cups in two sizes were awarded to the winners of first and second places in the events. The victors were crowned with wreaths of green and awarded the prizes by the young society ladies of St. Petersburg, who were arrayed as Grecian queens and stationed in a beautiful vine and flower-decked bower near the judge's stand.

Mr. George Stovall, clerk in the office of our constructing quartermaster, has returned from Tallahassee, Fla., where, for admission to the bar, he passed a very creditable examination. He is now authorized to practice before the Supreme and inferior courts of the state of Florida.

The 162d Co., C.A.C., has a new commanding officer, Capt. Howard L. Landers. Capt. and Mrs. Landers and two sons, James and Edward, are occupying the second set of quarters from the hospital. They have as guest for the winter Mrs. Landers's mother, Mrs. Ryland.

A children's Sunday school has been organized at Fort Dade, with Mrs. Frank M. Coffin and daughter, Miss Hazel E. Coffin, Mrs. Ellen A. Clarke, Mrs. Adna G. Clarke and Mrs. Harden as teachers. There are twenty-one children enrolled. Church services are held in the post gymnasium on alternate Sundays by Rev. John D. Randolph, of the Methodist Italian mission of Tampa, Fla.

Major Earl D.A. Pearce is expected to arrive at Fort Dade and take command of this district about Feb. 1.

The enlisted men of the 111th and 162d Companies, C.A.C., gave their annual ball in the post gymnasium on Wednesday evening. The large hall was filled with guests from Tampa, St. Petersburg and Bradenton, and everyone reported a most enjoyable evening.

Lieut. Col. Alfred M. Hunter, on his annual inspection of this post, is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Adna G. Clarke. Capt. and Mrs. Adna G. Clarke, assisted by Miss Hazel E. Coffin, the Fort Dade school teacher, gave a Christmas entertainment in the post gymnasium for the children and enlisted men and their families on the evening of Dec. 23. The Christmas play was entitled "Santa Claus's Christmas Party," in which the following children of the post took part: Adna and Bonita Clarke, Leah and Mary Chase, Carrie and Leon Morris, Paul Benninghagen, Alberta, Lloyd, Russel and Eulalia Simmons, Herman and Francis Liebrich and Gibson Ramp, with Sergeant Major Morris as St. Nicholas and 1st Sergeant McGhee, 162d Co., as Santa Claus. Following the play an attractive program suitable for the season was rendered. Miss Hazel Coffin was the efficient musical director for the play and accompanist of the evening. Mrs. McKie's beautiful rendition of Traumeri on the violin received several encores, as did also Private Patterson's sweet old-fashioned songs, and the recitation of little Adna Clarke literally "broke the down the house." The program closed with the distribution of gifts from a beautifully decorated tree, and 1st Sergeant McGhee again acted the part of Santa Claus.

An entertainment was given in the post gymnasium on Friday evening of last week by Mrs. Rube Allen, impersonator, of Palmetto. Mrs. Allen was assisted by her little daughter, also an impersonator of much ability, and a trio of young lady singers of Bradenton.

FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, Jan. 20, 1912.

Since the arrival of the new regiment at the post there have been several changes. Capt. C. C. Smith is now post as well as regimental adjutant; Capt. William B. Graham regimental and post commissary; Lieut. H. D. Schultz adjutant 1st Battalion; Lieut. M. C. Wise 2d Battalion, and Lieut. Hugh M. Nelly, 3d Battalion; Lieut. Jubal A. Early, quartermaster and commissary 1st Battalion.

The National Guard of Utah is taking an active interest in military affairs, as it has been suggested that the encampment this year will be near San Francisco instead of off somewhere in Wyoming, as has been the custom. Since the state is in the Department of California, Adjutant Gen. E. A. Wedgwood says it is likely that the encampment will be held there.

Mrs. W. H. H. Chapman and her youngest son, who was ill at the time of his father's death, have gone to Pacific Grove and joined the two older boys, Henley and Billie, who went West with their father's body. They are all with Gen. and Mrs. McCaskey, who have recently bought a home there, and the two older boys attend high school. Mrs. William P. Burnham assisted at an elaborate tea given on Wednesday, Jan. 17, by Mrs. William P. Kiser. Others from the post were Mrs. R. Barker, Mrs. H. D. Coburn, Mrs. George F. N. Dailey, Mrs. Philip G. Wrightson.

Mrs. M. E. Holland and Miss Holland, visiting Dr. and Mrs. John H. Holland since their return from the coast, have gone on to their home in Washington, D.C.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Jan. 23, 1912.

The cadet hop Saturday evening was a distinct success, many girls having come up for the week-end. The result was that the hop was unusually attractive. Mrs. Dunwoody received with Cadet Harrison.

The basketball game on Saturday afternoon was attended by a crowd that filled the large gymnasium gallery and made everything seem very gay and animated. The Army team played against Georgetown and the visitors were badly beaten, the score being 28 to 13. In the intermission between the halves the band played and there was a wrestling match between Cadets W. W. Doe and Benson, both Third Classmen, Cadet Doe being winner.

The ice is in excellent condition for skating. Many have been out on the river, which is quite smooth between here and Garrison, and others go to the reservoir, where the ice is twenty inches thick and is being harvested by a large crew of soldiers. Coasting is still popular, although many are perhaps a trifle more cautious since the accident last week when two cadets were rather badly hurt.

Among recent visitors to the post are Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt Beardslee, guests of Col. and Mrs. Fieberger, who gave a tea for them on Sunday. Mr. Beardslee and Colonel Fieberger are both graduates of the class of '79. On Wednesday Lieut. and Mrs. Riggs had as guests Dr. and Mrs. Bloomer, of Fort Yellowstone, who had stopped off to pay them a short visit. Mr. and Mrs. Myers, of Charleston, S.C., are guests of Col. and Mrs. Stuart, and on Friday Col. and Mrs. Stuart entertained at dinner for them, the other guests being Capt. and Mrs. Jewett, Lieut. and Mrs. Dunwoody.

On Friday Capt. and Mrs. Davis's dinner guests were Col. and Mrs. Robinson, Capt. and Mrs. Darrah, Capt. and Mrs. Pillsbury. Another Friday dinner was that given by Lieut. and Mrs. J. S. Jones for Col. and Mrs. Sladen, Capt. and Mrs. Parker, Lieut. and Mrs. Riggs, Miss Barry and Captain Wilcox. Capt. and Mrs. Darrah entertained at dinner on Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. Ryan, Capt. and Mrs. Baer, Capt. and Mrs. Morey. On Thursday Col. and Mrs. Fieberger's guests at dinner were Capt. and Mrs. Morey, Captain Long and his sister, Mrs. Stillinger.

Col. and Mrs. Stuart entertained informally at tea at the club on Saturday for their guests, Mr. and Mrs. Myers. Others asked were Col. and Mrs. Sladen, Capt. and Mrs. Darrah, Capt. and Mrs. Morey, Miss Barry, Colonel Echols, Captain Wilcox and his sister, Miss Wilcox, and Lieutenant Bryden. On Wednesday Mrs. Newell returned from Chicago just in time to take tea with Mrs. Hammond, who had several ladies in for the afternoon, among them Mrs. Fieberger, Mrs. Herr, Mrs. Thomson and Mrs. J. C. Murphy. Mr. Henry Terrell, of San Antonio, Texas, is visiting his sister, Mrs. Keefer.

The annual meeting and smoker of the West Point Army Mess took place Friday evening. The report of the secretary and treasurer, Captain Schley, showed that the past year has been a prosperous one for the club and that its finances are in excellent condition, a fact that speaks for Captain Schley's management.

Col. and Mrs. Gordon entertained at dinner on Sunday for their house guest, Miss Cramer, other guests being Miss Barry and Cadets Cramer, Crane and Johnson. Mrs. O'Hara's guest, Miss Richter, who has been visiting her for a week or so, has returned to her home in Boston. Mrs. J. S. Jones's guests for the hop and over Sunday were the Misses Cecil, daughters of Colonel Cecil, of Governors Island.

A new Auction Bridge Club has been formed, to meet Tuesday evenings. The members are Lieut. and Mrs. Glassford, Lieut. and Mrs. Alley, Lieut. and Mrs. Willford, Lieut. and Mrs. Pritchett.

Miss Cramer, sister of Cadet Cramer, was the guest of Col. and Mrs. Gordon for the hop and over Sunday. Mrs. Bethel entertained the Misses Agnes Mitchell, of Montclair, and Constance Weller, of Newburgh, for the week-end and Miss White, sister of Cadet White, was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Clifford Jones. Mrs. Lang gave a small cadet tea on Sunday for the Misses Cecil. Mrs. Morey entertained at tea on Sunday in honor of Mrs. Myers, of Charleston, S.C., visiting Col. and Mrs. Stuart. Lieut. and Mrs. Willford have as their guest Mrs. Willford's sister, Mrs. Reeder, wife of Captain Reeder. Miss Phinney is visiting her cousin, Col. and Mrs. Robinson. Mrs. Newell was hostess of the Reading Club on Thursday, the subject of her excellent paper being "The History of the Pope's." Mrs. Newell's account of her own audience with the Pope was very interesting and several of the members present told of similar experiences.

On Friday morning Capt. and Mrs. Newell started on a delightful trip through the West Indies, expecting to be gone about six weeks. This week the Friday Auction met with Mrs. Darrah. Mrs. Clifford Jones entertained the Monday Club. Mrs. Robinson the Tuesday Afternoon Bridge and Mrs. Darrah the Tuesday Evening Club.

Mrs. Wint, widow of General Wint, has been staying at the hotel this week. Mrs. Lang has gone to New York for a visit of several days.

A lecture was given to the cadets and residents of the post on Saturday morning by Governor Simon E. Baldwin, of Connecticut, on "The Relation of the States to the United States."

Lieutenant Campbell is on leave in Chattanooga, Tenn., and Mr. Perret, civilian instructor in French, has had an additional leave of thirty days granted him. Mr. Perret is now in France. The cadets of the Second Class who are studying electricity will have practical instruction given them in the power house.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Jan. 25, 1912.

Mdsn. E. G. Arnold and K. N. Watkins both of the Fourth Class, have resigned. Mdsn. T. M. Luby was recommended for dismissal for having too many demerits, but the recommendation was overruled. Mdsn. J. M. Wolfe, Third Class, has been dropped from the rolls of the Navy for intoxication. Mdsn. W. E. Blood, Fourth Class, has resigned. Senator Rayner has appointed William Shepherd Bryan Claude, son of Dennis Claude, of Annapolis, as a candidate for admission to the Naval Academy. John Alex Sternberg is the first alternate. The appointment by Congressman Charles J. Linthicum, of Baltimore, of Francis Wyse Benson, of Annapolis, son of Capt. W. S. Benson, U.S.N., as a candidate for admission to the Naval Academy had to be withdrawn because young Benson was not a resident of Mr. Linthicum's district.

Pay Dir. Worthington Goldsborough, U.S.N., retired, father of Governor Goldsborough, of Maryland, and Mrs. Goldsborough are here visiting their son.

Mrs. Bullard, wife of Comdr. W. S. Bullard, U.S.N., is spending the winter in Baltimore with her aunt, Miss Holiday, of Easton, Md., is visiting her sister, Mrs. Norris, wife of Instr. W. B. Norris, Naval Academy. At the Monday afternoon teas the Navy circle here was well represented. Assisting the Misses Andrews in their afternoon reception were Mrs. L. M. Nulton and Mrs. Robert B. Dashiell. Among the guests were Mrs. M. E. Trench. At the tea given by Mrs. Eugene Worthington and daughter, Mrs. Campbell, mother of Lieutenant Campbell, U.S.N., served tea. Mrs. Wilmer, wife of Lieut. Joseph R. Wilmer, U.S.N., retired, and daughter, Miss Anne Wilmer, gave a tea on Monday. Mrs. George Meyers, wife of Lieutenant Meyers, U.S.N., Mrs. and Miss Sturdy also received.

Capt. John H. Gibbons has as his guest Capt. H. M. Clive, a member of the British Parliament. On Tuesday Captain Clive was at the State House and took great interest in its inspection. He was given the privilege of the floor, and the methods of legislation were explained to him. Lieut. John Moore Thompson, Field Art., recently appointed to the Army from civil life, is the son of the late Major William A. Thompson, U.S.A., and is a citizen of Annapolis. Capt. William Baird, U.S.A., retired, formerly inspector general of Maryland troops, is here visiting friends. Mrs. G. W. Wallace, of Washington, is visiting her niece, Mrs. Karns, wife of Lieut. Comdr. F. D. Karns, U.S.N. Mrs. Isaac Knight Seymour, Mrs. Karns's mother, is convalescing from a recent illness.

The following medals have been awarded at the Naval Academy to those who have made the best showing in small arms during the year: First, gold medal, Mdsn. John M.

Kates; second, silver medal, Mdsn. Harry G. Skinner, jr.; third, bronze medal, Mdsn. P. Gray. The competition was over the regulation marksmen's course.

While skating Sunday morning on the Severn River Lieut. C. C. Soule, jr., Lieut. M. K. Metcalf, Lieut. I. F. Dortch and Ensign A. M. R. Allen, U.S.N., broke through. Though impeded by their skates and heavy clothing they succeeded in reaching the shore. A boat from the U.S.S. Olympia pulled out to aid them, but was not needed.

A witness of the skating accident says: "An article appeared in the local papers which says that the officers who broke through the ice got out without any help; this is wrong, and in fairness to the officer that helped them out I wish to state the facts. The officers were skating about a quarter of a mile from shore, and about the same distance from the Olympia, when four of them broke through. Lieut. Guy E. Davis, who was skating near, through presence of mind and the aid of a rope that he was able to find, succeeded in pulling the four from the water at great risk of his own life. No one else was near the place at the time, and I doubt if help could have arrived in time to save all of them."

In a basketball game full of sensational plays and hard fighting on the part of both teams St. John's College lost to the Naval Academy here Saturday afternoon by 35 to 18. St. John's was undoubtedly out of her class, but every man was of great interest as boxing as a competitive sport is on one of their tallies, which were sometimes far between. The Navy had to work hard and only at one time during the whole game were they able to make several goals in quick succession, as they have done in most every game this year. The work of the Navy team was not up to its standard and showed poor form in passing for the baskets. Captain Wenzell, who did not get in the game until the second half, did not have any goals to his credit as usual. Mellon and Wilson started for St. John's. The lineup: Naval Academy—Byers, Wenzell, Smith, McKee, forwards; McReavy, center; Wild, Ertz, guards. St. John's—Wilson, Welch, forwards; Clayton, center; Mellon, White, guards.

The Baltimore Fencing Club will meet the Navy Fencing Club here on Feb. 3.

Much interest attended the finals of the inter-company competitions in gymnastics and wrestling at the Naval Academy Saturday evening. In gymnastics the 4th Company won a clean-cut victory, scoring 21 points. The 6th Company secured 10, the 3d 8 and the 7th 4. Each winner in a wrestling bout also secured five points for his company in the brigade color competition, which lasts during the whole scholastic year. Mdsn. Henry M. Kieffer won the individual championship in gymnastics, taking places in tumbling, flying rings and side horse. There were several exhibitions of boxing, including one between Mr. Joseph Murray, the instructor, and Midshipman Veems, the Academy champion. They were of special interest as boxing as a competitive sport is on trial at the Academy, there being some disposition on the part of the authorities to stop the inter-class and inter-company competitions. The events and winners of first were: Gymnastics, horizontal bars, La Bombard, 6th Co.; flying rings, Hull, 3d Co.; parallel bars, Landis, 4th Co.; side horse, Zacharias, 6th Co.; tumbling, Gillette, 4th Co.; wrestling, heavyweight, Vaughn, 7th Co., defeated Howe, 6th Co.; light-heavyweight, Weems, 8th Co., by default; middleweight, Sewell, 7th Co., won from Graf, 6th Co.; welterweight, Eddins, 8th Co., won from O'Keefe, 4th Co.; lightweight, Elder, 5th Co., won from Dale, 7th Co.; special weight (125 pounds), Davis, 3d Co., won from Hoyt, 1st Co.; featherweight, Hough, 6th Co., won from Farra, 6th Co.

The Naval Academy broke into swimming as a competitive sport Saturday evening in an interesting meet, which it lost to Columbia by 26 to 18. The Columbia swimmers took first place in all the individual events, but the Navy team partially redeemed itself by taking the relay race, the last event of the evening. Marshall and Sackett, the first two swimmers for the Navy, were slightly behind Pulley and Osgood, but Deffan swam erratically and Elmer led him at the end of his lap. On the last lap Whiting, of the Navy, bettered Dinkelspiel, his Columbia opponent, by a yard. The twenty-yard plunge of Cohn was considered a specially good performance. The teams were: Navy—Sackett, Shears, Elmer, Waller, Whiting, Marshall, Columbia—Dinkelspiel, Pulley, Culman, Campbell, Cohn, Osgood, Deffan.

The Naval Academy and the University of Pennsylvania have selected May 4 as the date when the Navy first crew and the University eight and the Navy Fourth Class and Pennsylvania Freshmen will row. The race will be pulled on the Severn. It is probable that Syracuse will bring both her first and second crews here on May 8 to row the first and second crews of the Academy. Columbia will also try eights with the Navy, and it is considered likely that there will be entries from the Academy this year in the American Henley.

SAN DIEGO HARBOR.

San Diego, Cal., Jan. 19, 1912.

Major Charles H. McKinstry, C.E., in charge of the Los Angeles district, has been a guest at the U. S. Grant Hotel while inspecting dredging work on the harbor and the building and repairing of fortifications at Fort Roserans. He was the guest at a small dinner party at which John T. Forward, president of the Chamber of Commerce, was the host. Mrs. John McClellan was hostess at an informal bridge at the Grant Hotel Monday in honor of Mrs. George Banks, of Philadelphia, at Hotel del Coronado for the winter.

Rear Admiral Henry N. Manney, U.S.N., retired, is one of the directors of the newly formed San Diego Securities Company. The directors of the Panama-California Exposition for the coming year include U. S. Grant, jr., Col. D. C. Collier, N.G.C., retired; Col. Fred Jewell, National Guard Nebraska, retired, and Col. L. S. McLure.

The Vicksburg has sailed for Guatemala. The Torpedo Fleet is back in the harbor after its Northern cruise.

Lieut. H. Jones, U.S.N., was a recent host at Lakeside Inn for Marian and Nellie B. Whitson, of Spokane, Mr. and Mrs. Rufus H. Smith and Miss Margaret Smith, of Seattle.

The Aero Club of San Diego has elected on its board of directors Col. D. C. Collier for three years, Rear Admiral Royal H. Ingersoll, U.S.N., retired, and Major George H. McManus, U.S.A., for two years, and Rear Admiral Uriel Seebree, U.S.N., retired, for one year. It is planned to have a banquet for the members of the club on Jan. 31, to welcome Capt. Washington I. Chambers, U.S.N., in charge of the Navy aviation work.

Mrs. George Kenyon has left for Honolulu to join her husband, Lieut. George W. Kenyon, U.S.N. Mrs. Uriel Seebree and Mrs. Howard M. Kutchin furnished the musical program at the meeting of the Wednesday Club this week at the clubhouse. The hostesses were Mrs. Melville Klauber and Dr. Bessie E. Peery. Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Lorenzo Cooke, U.S.A., retired, have sold their ranch at Lemon Grove and are visiting friends in San Francisco. They expect to make this city their winter home, however, hereafter. Rear Admiral Henry N. Manney, U.S.N., retired, has been appointed chairman of the Army and Navy committee of the local Chamber of Commerce.

The naval collier Nero has arrived in this port, fifty-four days out from Newport News. After coaling the torpedo-boats now in the harbor the Nero will proceed to San Francisco.

Mrs. Otto A. Nesmith was hostess at a delightful bridge of four tables yesterday. The guests included Mesdames John McClellan, Charles Vogdes, Ulio, John Stafford and Uriel Seebree.

Fort Roserans, Cal., Jan. 19, 1912.

Mrs. John McClellan entertained with bridge at the Grant Hotel Monday in honor of Mrs. George Banks, of Philadelphia. There were seven tables of bridge arranged in the green drawing room. Following the game the party was served tea in the main dining room of the hotel. A handsome cut glass prize was awarded the winner of the highest score at each table.

Lieut. E. B. Pond, U.S.N., whose engagement to Miss Wynne Martin, of San Francisco, was announced recently, has been ordered to the Lawrence. Lieutenant Pond and Miss Martin will be married in April and reside at Coronado. An informal afternoon at bridge was given Friday by Mrs. Belcher in honor of Mrs. U. S. Macy, who is spending the winter with her father, U. S. Grant, jr., Capt. and Mrs. Francis M. Hinkle left Wednesday for Portland, Ore., where Captain Hinkle has a militia detail. On Tuesday Capt. and Mrs. Hinkle, Lieut. and Mrs. Wilson were dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Lohr.

Lieut. and Mrs. Drake entertained with a breakfast Wednes-

day for Capt. and Mrs. Hinkle and for luncheon they were guests of Capt. and Mrs. LeCocq. Major and Mrs. McManua, Capt. and Mrs. Hinkle were guests at dinner of Dr. and Mrs. Gibson Thursday.

FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, Jan. 13, 1912.

The polo game played at the post last Sunday between the Toltec team and the Army team resulted in the victory of the Toltecs, 9 to 1. This was the last game, as three of the Army team were officers of the 4th Cavalry who have been ordered with their troops to Fort Huachuca. The offices of postmaster, prison and police officer have been transferred to Capt. R. J. Reaney, 4th Cav. Capt. C. C. Farmer will assume the duties of post commissary, treasurer and exchange officer; Chaplain Thomas Livingstone duties of librarian; Lieut. A. G. Cullen, range, ordnance and signal officer and engineer, these duties having all been transferred from the officers of the 23d Infantry.

Robert Aloe, son of Capt. and Mrs. Alfred Aloe, 1st Inf., who with his mother arrived in El Paso last week to visit his grandmother, Mrs. Robert F. Campbell, is quite ill with scarlet fever. Captain Aloe, who is stationed at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., is expected to arrive next week. It is thought that the disease was contracted on the train. Miss Lillian Newton entertained the first of the week complimentary to the officers and ladies of the 4th Cavalry at the Country Club. A two-course luncheon followed the game. The prizes were won by Misses Virginia Hill, Frances Clark, Helen Roberts and Mrs. Robert Callum, Messrs. Wallace Downing, James Curtis, Lieut. Robert M. Cheney. The Army people present were Col. and Mrs. E. Z. Steever, Capt. and Mrs. Elmer Lindsley, Capt. and Mrs. Frank Case, Capt. Sherrard Coleman, Lieut. and Mrs. R. M. Cheney, Lieut. and Mrs. Seth W. Cook, Miss Lucy Gilbert, Lieuts. A. M. Milton, J. Hall, C. K. Lyman, O. N. Tyler, Richards, C. A. Thuis, H. B. Clagett, J. E. Morrow.

Col. E. Z. Steever has designated Troops A, B, C and D, 4th Cav., to remain at Fort Bliss, and they will move in as soon as the garrison is vacated by the 23d Infantry. The other six troops here will proceed to Fort Huachuca, Ariz., for station and will be under command of Lieut. Col. Jacob G. Galbraith. Major John L. Hartmann will remain at headquarters.

Major H. Van Surdam, commandant of the El Paso Military Institute, and his sister, Miss Norma Van Surdam, gave a dance at the Institute this week complimentary to the daughters of Col. and Mrs. E. F. Glenn and Lieut. Col. and Mrs. E. P. Pendleton. The regimental orchestra of the 23d furnished the music. Besides those from the garrison there were about seventy-five guests from El Paso.

The Chamber of Commerce of El Paso has appointed a committee to go to Washington, D.C., next week to urge upon Congress the necessity of a large post at this point, and the withdrawal of several sections of government land in New Mexico by President Taft has been taken to mean that the enlargement of Fort Bliss is now an almost assured fact. It is estimated that 230,000 acres of land will be needed for maneuver grounds and the enlargement of the post to a brigade post. A full report has been submitted to the War Department of all necessary data, and a strong effort will be made to have an appropriation of \$600,000 made at this session of Congress for the work.

Fort Bliss, Texas, Jan. 20, 1912.

Two special trains loaded with six troops of the 6th Cavalry passed through El Paso this week from Fort Huachuca, Ariz., to take station at Des Moines, Iowa. The command was in charge of Lieut. Col. A. P. Blockson. The 6th is being relieved by six troops of the 4th Cavalry under Lieut. Col. Jacob G. Galbraith, in camp at Camp Steever near this post since last May. Officers and men are glad to get into quarters, as they suffered severely during the recent cold weather.

Capt. Alfred Aloe, 1st Inf., is here from Vancouver Barracks, called by the illness of his little son, Robert, with scarlet fever. Robert, however, is now out of danger. Lieut. Charles A. Thuis, 23d Inf., has gone to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., to prepare for the coming of his regiment from here next week for its new station.

Troops E, F, G, H, K and M, 4th Cavalry, in command of Lieut. Col. Jacob G. Galbraith, have left for Fort Huachuca, Ariz., making the trip overland, a distance of 300 miles; other officers with the command were Capt. Elmer Lindsley, Sherrard Coleman, C. C. Farmer, Lieuts. O. N. Tyler, W. S. Martin, C. J. Naylor, C. K. Lyman, J. J. O'Hara, P. J. Kieffer, H. H. C. Richards, L. M. Greer, R. C. Rodgers.

In addition to the Cavalry stables, under construction at this post, bids are asked for the erection of a horse hospital. Officers of the 4th Cavalry who enjoyed a luncheon at the Valley Inn at Yaleta, Texas, last week before their departure for Fort Huachuca, were Lieut. Col. J. G. Galbraith, Capt. S. Coleman, Lieuts. W. S. Martin, O. N. Tyler, H. H. C. Richards and C. J. Naylor.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Jan. 15, 1912.

Capt. F. W. Benteen, recently stationed at this post, was a visitor at the post on Monday. Capt. Benteen has been undergoing treatment at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., and is now spending a ten days' leave in St. Louis, to visit Mrs. Benteen, who is ill in one of the hospitals in the city. Upon the expiration of his leave, Captain Benteen will rejoin his regiment, the 12th Infantry. Lieut. T. C. Lonergan, 18th Inf., left for his station in Wyoming on Wednesday, after a visit of more than a month with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Lonergan, of Union Boulevard, St. Louis.

Mrs. F. X. Strong was hostess at a tea on Tuesday for Mrs. Peek, Mrs. Rukke, Miss Wood, Mrs. Holmes and Mrs. Cole. A skating party was given by the officers and ladies in the post gymnasium on Wednesday evening. In attendance were Capt. and Mrs. Ford, Capt. and Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Errington, Miss Wood, Lieut. and Mrs. Holmes, Lieut. and Mrs. Strong, Captain Bryan, Captain Pillsbury, Lieutenant Knox, and Dorothy Theodore Straub. Mrs. Strong was furnished by the depot orchestra. Dr. and Mrs. Strong entertained at dinner on Thursday for Col. and Mrs. Wood and Captain Pillsbury. Col. and Mrs. Wood had as their dinner guests last Sunday Mr. and Mrs. William Steinwender, of St. Louis. Miss Janet Wood was a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Steinwender at a dinner and theater party on Thursday.

The Friday Card Club met last week with Mrs. Holmes. Two tables of bridge were played by Mrs. Bryan, Mrs. Ford, Mrs. Peek, Mrs. Naylor, Mrs. McAllister, Miss Wood and Mrs. Holmes. The prizes were won by Miss Wood and Mrs. Holmes. An informal hop was enjoyed by the officers and ladies in the Bachelors' Club on Friday evening. Those who attended were Capt. and Mrs. Wilson, Capt. and Mrs. Ford, Capt. and Mrs. Peek, Lieut. and Mrs. Strong, Lieut. and Mrs. Holmes, Miss Wood, Captain Pillsbury, Lieutenants Starke, Miller and Knox. Excellent music was rendered by the string orchestra from the band. The children are enjoying the splendid coasting afforded by the recent snow storm here. Miss Frances Wright Case, of Potosi, Mo., was the guest of Miss Katherine Weber for the week-end. Miss Casey and Miss Weber are former classmates at Saint Joseph Academy in St. Louis. Miss Casey departed on Tuesday for an extended visit to Mobile, Ala.

The members of the garrison were aroused at three o'clock Sunday morning by fire call. Fire was discovered by Theodore Straub, the eleven-year-old son of Col. and Mrs. Straub, who was awakened by the smoke in his bedroom. He immediately called the attention of his sister, Dorothy, to the fact. Their conversation was overheard by Colonel Straub, who discovered that the quarters of Capt. Henry C. Pillsbury, in the adjoining half of the double residence, were on fire, and an alarm was sounded. The officers and men deserve great praise for the heroic work done in fighting the flames. They fought with untiring efforts to save the structure, in spite of the bitter cold, and it was almost seven o'clock before they were able to leave the scene of the fire. Two men were

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slightly cut about the arms and head, and two suffered frozen hands and feet, but these accidents are not regarded as serious. Coffee was served to the fighters by the ladies, and at the mess hall, Captain Pillsbury lost nearly all his furniture and personal property, lost several hundred volumes of books. The total loss was estimated at about \$9,000, the building having been destroyed. The fire is believed by many to have been caused either by a defective flue, or by an overheated furnace, in the quarters occupied by Captain Pillsbury. Colonel Straub and his family were offered hospitality by Major and Mrs. Howard, and Captain Pillsbury was cared for by Capt. and Mrs. Wilson, until other quarters were available.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Jan. 21, 1912.

The post mess hall, under construction for about two years, is now complete and in operation. The first meal was served in the new building on Tuesday evening. The men marched into the dining room to music played by the depot band, which also played "I'd Like to be a Soldier Boy in Blue," "Garry Owen," "Hail, Hail, the Gang's All Here!" "Dixie," "Glory, Glory, Hallelujah!" and "Alexander's Ragtime Band" during the meal.

Miss Edna May Gunther was guest of honor at a linen shower at the home of Miss Selma Spitz, of Flora Court, St. Louis, Saturday afternoon. A dainty luncheon for ten was served, and the table was decorated with roses. Dark red hearts were the favors. Capt. and Mrs. S. H. Ford entertained at a coasting party on Monday evening Capt. and Mrs. Peek, Col. and Mrs. Straub, Dorothy and Theodore Straub, Capt. and Mrs. Wilson, Lieut. and Mrs. Holmes, Captain Pillsbury and Lieutenant Knox. The party enjoyed Welsh rabbit at Capt. and Mrs. Ford's. Lieutenant Knox gave a coasting party on Tuesday evening, and served refreshments at his quarters for Capt. and Mrs. Ford, Capt. and Mrs. Peek, Lieut. and Mrs. Strong, Lieut. and Mrs. Holmes, and Lieutenants Miller and Starke.

Mrs. Holmes departed on Wednesday for a fortnight's visit with her mother, Mrs. Shaw F. Neely, Fort Leavenworth. Lieut. F. C. Miller married Miss Kate Miner, of California, on Thursday in Chicago and with his bride arrived at Jefferson Barracks on Sunday night. Col. W. T. Wood and Capt. C. H. Errington attended a banquet given by the Business Men's League at the Southern Hotel in St. Louis last week. Capt. and Mrs. Morton, of St. Louis, spent the weekend with Capt. and Mrs. Errington, and on Friday of last week were honor guests at a farewell dinner given by the Friars' Club at the armory of the 1st Regiment, N.G.M. Capt. and Mrs. Errington attended from the post. Capt. and Mrs. Errington entertained Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Miller and Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Thompson with a theater party at the Schubert to see "As a Man Thinks" on Friday. The party had supper at McTague's. Mrs. C. E. Morton, wife of Captain Morton, of St. Louis, left Thursday for Detroit to spend a fortnight with her mother, and then she will join Captain Morton at Fort Russell, their new station.

Col. and Mrs. C. L. Potter gave a dinner at the Westmoreland on Thursday for Major and Mrs. Normoyle and Capt. and Mrs. C. Knight. On Friday Capt. and Mrs. Knight entertained Dr. and Mrs. Lukens and Col. and Mrs. Potter with a theater party, followed by a supper at McTague's. Capt. and Mrs. Knight dined on Sunday, Jan. 21, for Tampa, Fla.

The post non-commissioned staff children and families are quarantined, owing to a case of measles on the line. The building formerly used as a mess hall has been converted into an amusement hall, where the weekly band concerts, picture shows and roller skating parties are to be held.

FORT WADSWORTH SPANISH WAR VETERANS.

Fort Wadsworth, N.Y., Jan. 22, 1912.

The Spanish War Veterans, Joseph Decker Camp No. 20, Borough of Richmond, and the Regular Army and Navy Union, Gen. Henry H. Hunt Garrison, of Fort Wadsworth, N.Y., jointly installed their officers for 1912 in the post gymnasium at Fort Wadsworth on Jan. 18. National and department commanders and other national officers of the organizations and a number of prominent citizens were present, with many soldiers of Fort Wadsworth. Dancing and a banquet followed the ceremony. An orchestra from the 5th band, Coast Art. Corps, furnished music. The installing officer for the R.A. and N.U. was Ord. Sergt. Joseph Lanson, U.S.A., National Judge Advocate General, who is also commander of Decker Camp. The installing officer for the Spanish War Veterans was Maurice Stinson, National Commander-in-Chief. The officers installed for the R.A. and N.U. were: Commander, Thomas Hickman; Vice Commanders, William J. Dougherty and Mathias K. Bunde; Emil Blum, Joseph Lanson, William J. Whelan, Fred Morgan, Rev. A. F. Moseley, Mathew J. Blyde, Jacob C. Jacobson and Willis M. Cushman. Installed as officers of the S.W.V. were: Commander, Joseph Lanson; Vice Commanders, Col. G. N. Whistler and Capt. H. S. Kerriek, U.S.A.; Ernest W. Redeke, William J. Tobin, Hugh Tobin, Joseph Stinnel, Rev. A. F. Moseley, Charles Bormann, Jr., James Dougherty and William Hillis.

During the ceremonies Col. Garland N. Whistler and Capt. H. S. Kerriek, U.S.A., honorary members, occupied seats upon the rostrum. The installation over, Captain Kerriek extended a hearty welcome to all present on behalf of Colonel Haan, commanding officer, Fort Wadsworth, who is absent in Panama, and expressed gratification on behalf of the garrison of Fort Wadsworth for the interest the citizens of Richmond Borough are taking toward getting an appropriation from Congress for rebuilding and modernizing the post.

Colonel Whistler then delivered a very forceful address on "The Regular Army Soldier," which was much applauded. The Colonel is an orator of remarkable power, and his anecdotes, covering forty-four years of active service as an officer and an entire lifetime of association in the Army, were so well chosen and covered such a broad scope of the U.S.

history and devotion to duty by enlisted men as to instill in all present a most profound regard and admiration for the men behind the guns.

The ceremonies closed with the singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner" and salute to the colors. Colonel Whistler presented to Sergt. Joseph Lanson, of Decker Camp, a beautiful watch fob emblem of the U.S.W.V. as a token of the esteem in which he is held by the newly installed officers of the camp. At the banquet which followed Colonel Whistler presided as toastmaster. There were many toasts, and among others Chaplain Moseley, Y.M.C.A. secretary at Fort Wadsworth, referred to his intimate association with the Regular and Volunteer soldiers during and since the war with Spain, and paid a high tribute to the enlisted men of the Regular Army of to-day. This ended one of the most inspiring and patriotic meetings ever held in this borough.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., Jan. 24, 1912.

Naval Constr. and Mrs. Roberts entertained with an attractive dinner Wednesday at their home in Hampton for Capt. and Mrs. James F. Howell, U.S.A., Capt. and Mrs. Griscom, U.S.N., Lieut. and Mrs. Alexander, U.S.N., and Mr. and Mrs. Norton. On Thursday Mrs. Andrew Hero gave a bridge party for Mesdames Bradley, McNeil, Barnes, Totten, Masteller, Hicks, Murray, Hall, Coe, Perry, Howell, Pence, Gray, Turtle, Paterson, Cole and Miss Hinkley. Prizes were won by Mrs. Bradley, Mrs. Maxwell Murray and Mrs. Pence. Mrs. J. M. K. Davis poured tea and Mrs. Bunker served an ice. Mrs. Monroe and Mrs. Faison came in for tea. Mrs. Clarence McNeil entertained at dinner on Thursday, her marriage anniversary. Her guests were Miss Hinkley, Dr. Peed, Capt. and Mrs. Howell, Capt. and Mrs. Perry and Mrs. Bradley. Mrs. H. C. Corbin, of Washington, D.C., is visiting her son, Lieutenant Corbin. In her honor Lieut. and Mrs. Corbin entertained at dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Harrison Hall, Capt. and Mrs. Clarence Barker, Capt. and Mrs. James Howell, Capt. and Mrs. J. O. Steger, Capt. and Mrs. McBride, Mrs. W. H. Monroe entertained at bridge Tuesday for Mrs. Bradley, Mrs. Herring, Mrs. Baker, Mrs. McKenny, Mrs. Brinton, Mrs. Avery, Mrs. Geere, Miss Lamb. Prizes were won by Mrs. Bradley, Mrs. Baker and Miss Lamb. Miss Harry Barnes entertained at bridge Friday for Mesdames Hall, Coe, Hero, Perry, McNeil, Cole, Paterson, Bradley, Howell, Brinton, Totten, Murray, Adams, Masteller, Miss Hinkley. Prizes were won by Mrs. Brinton and Miss Hinkley. Mrs. J. A. Mack entertained at bridge Thursday in honor of Miss Lamb. Other guests were Mesdames John Monroe, Winslow, Hanna, Turtle, Maybach, Arthur, Clarke, McKenny, Gray, Morse, Monroe, Sunderland, Geere, Herring. Prizes were brass baskets filled with narcissus and ferns, and were won by Mrs. Hanna, Mrs. Winslow, Mrs. Monroe and Miss Lamb. Monday afternoon Lieutenant Gray entertained at his quarters in honor of his fiancée, Miss Gomer, of Brooklyn. Other guests were Misses Lola, Leonie and Nathalie Berry, Miss McKee, Miss Brunning, of Brooklyn, Lieutenants Nichols, McNeil, Gildart, Clarke and Holland. The party was chaperoned by Mrs. William Monroe.

Mrs. McNeil entertained with a supper Sunday for Miss Hinkley, Capt. and Mrs. Baker, Capt. and Mrs. Totten, Capt. and Mrs. Abbott and Peed, Lieut. and Mrs. Murray. The hop Friday was well attended. Several club suppers followed. Miss Lamb, of Flushing, N.Y., the guest of Capt. and Mrs. McKenny for two weeks, left for her home on Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. George Adams have issued invitations, most cleverly worded, to a large oyster roast on Friday evening. Capt. and Mrs. Cardwell had a club supper Saturday after the Chamberlin hop for their guest Miss Wilcox, of Norfolk, Capt. and Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Coe, Mr. Massey and Mr. Powell, of Newport News. Another club supper was given by Mrs. McNeil for Miss Hinkley, Dr. Peed, Captain Abbott, Capt. and Mrs. Steger. The fancy dress hop, given by the Misses Hero on Saturday, was a most enjoyable affair. Noticeable costumes were those of Miss Esther Hall, "Red Cross Nurse"; Miss Mary Howell, "Fairy"; Miss Gretchen Wahl, "Folly"; Miss Bessie Ohnstad, "Red Riding Hood"; Miss Ruth Pullman and Miss Dorothy Jenken, peasants; Messrs. Cooper Barnes, Jack McBride and Major Hero, clowns; Mrs. Helen Kimberly, Colonial lady; Miss Jackie Hero, "Old Mother Hubbard"; Miss Nora Hero, Colonial lady.

Miss Laura Lewis is the guest of Miss Ann Brown Kimberly. In her honor the Misses Kimberly gave a swimming party at the Chamberlin Tuesday evening. Other guests were Misses McKee, Misses Leonie and Nathalie Berry, Miss Hughes, Lieutenants Nichols, McNeil, Holland, Horner, Frankie Stanton, Crawford and Mr. Wall. Mrs. Morse gave a progressive bridge party yesterday for Mesdames Gearhart, Brinton, Sunderland, Barnes, Monroe, Totten, Hope, Wahl, Cole, Hanna, Monroe, Collins, Maybach, Paterson, Herring, Geere, Murray, Behr, Arthur, Clark, Turtle, Gray, Winslow, Avery, Hicks, Baker, Rhoades, Witham, Miss Morse.

Mrs. James Howell had a small auction bridge yesterday for Mesdames Bradley, Coe, McNeil, Perry, Corbin, Hase, Steger and Miss Hinkley. Prizes were won by Mrs. Bradley and Mrs. Corbin. The Secretary of War arrived this morning to hold an inspection and full dress parade this afternoon. Miss Morse, of Boston, is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Morse.

PUGET SOUND.

Puget Sound Navy Yard, Wash., Jan. 18, 1912.

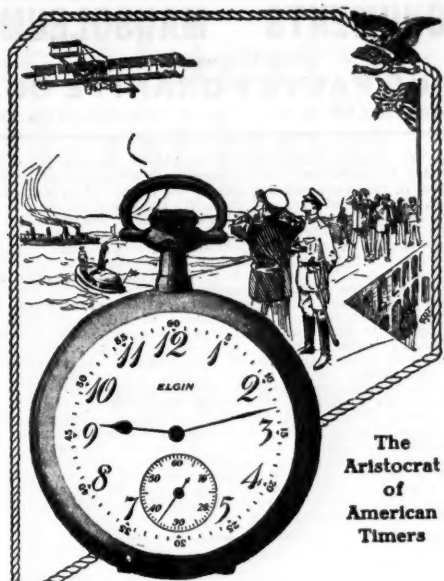
Mrs. D. C. Nutting with her brother, Mr. E. M. Dew, of Toledo, Wash., returned Jan. 6 from Ohio, where they had been called by the death of their father. Their mother, Mrs. Dew, and sister, Miss Dew, of Ohio, and Mr. Ferguson, of Missouri, father of Mrs. E. M. Dew, returned with them and spent a week with Naval Constr. and Mrs. Nutting at the yard, before leaving for Toledo. Mrs. E. M. Dew and children returned with them.

One of the prettiest and most enjoyable affairs was the masque ball in the sail loft last Saturday evening by the officers of the yard and Pennsylvania. The costumes were unusually beautiful. From Seattle were Mr. and Mrs. Murray, guests of Paymr. and Mrs. Nicholson; Mrs. Keener, Miss Hardy, Miss Margaret Smith and Miss Ella Downs, guests of the bachelor officers; Miss Jessamine Garret and Miss Marian Engle, guests of Capt. and Mrs. Bradshaw; Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Stimson and Miss Dorothy Stimson, guests of Rear Admiral and Mrs. V. L. Cottman; Mr. Tom Andrew and Mr. Jack Hull, guests of Capt. and Mrs. Robertson; Lieut. and Mrs. H. Smith, U.S.M.C., guests of Col. and Mrs. Doyen; Mr. Clise and Mr. Stimson, guests of the bachelor officers of the Philadelphia.

Capt. and Mrs. A. H. Robertson entertained at dinner last evening for Lieut. and Mrs. M. G. Cook, Lieut. and Mrs. F. D. Perkins, Mr. and Mrs. John Green, Dr. and Mrs. Ryder, Dr. Pugh and Lieutenant Alexander. Lieut. and Mrs. R. M. Griswold entertained at dinner Thursday for Paymr. and Mrs. George Brown, Jr., Paymr. and Mrs. R. Nicholson and Paymr. and Mrs. Wallace. The yard tug took a crowd to Seattle Wednesday to see Forbes Robertson in "The Passing of the Third Floor Back," at the Moore Theater.

Mrs. George Brown, Jr., is again able to be out at social affairs after several weeks' confinement with a broken foot, caused by falling over a chair in a dark room. Ensign Blaisdell, U.S.N., retired, and brother, from California, were guests of the former's shipmates on board the cruiser Pennsylvania from Saturday until Thursday. The two brothers are just down from a six months' cruise by motorboat in Alaskan waters, leaving their boat at Sitka. After a two months' visit in California they will return to the Pennsylvania for a few days before again going North to continue a two years' cruise among the Pribilof Islands. Mr. John C. Pond, of Berkeley, Cal., who accompanied them North, is expected this week to visit with his brother, Capt. C. F. Pond, of the Pennsylvania. Mr. Vernon Metcalf, of Port Madison, was the guest of Capt. C. F. Pond on board the Pennsylvania over Saturday night and attended the masque ball.

The new marine barracks are almost completed and if the kitchen equipment can be secured in time, the building will be ready for occupancy by April 1. The building when completed will cost \$150,000. The building is on the marine



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reservation at the west end of the yard. The three sets of new quarters for marine officers cost \$60,000 and are more costly than any quarters in the yard. They will be occupied in February. They are built of brick and form a commanding eminence, making a handsome appearance. These houses face the parade ground in front of the new barracks. They have been set apart for Colonel Doyen, the commanding officer of the marines; Major and Mrs. Berkeley and Capt. J. K. Tracey and the bachelor officers of the yard. An appropriation of \$50,000 is being asked for for the clearing of the swamp on the marine grounds and the grading and beautifying of this end of the yard. The naval hospital, just completed and occupied Jan. 1, occupies a handsome location at the Charleston end of the yard and overlooking the marine reservation. The building cost \$150,000 and is thoroughly up-to-date, sanitary and comfortable. The officers and men are more than pleased with their cozy new home which is such a contrast to the cramped and unsanitary quarters of the old hospital which is fast falling into decay. The old building will be fitted up for a temporary dispensary. The officers in charge of the new hospital are Surg. F. C. Cook, in command; P.A. Surg. P. S. Rossiter, P.A. Surg. W. S. Pugh, Dr. C. E. Ryder and Dr. R. F. S. Puck, pharmacist.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., Jan. 17, 1912.

Col. and Mrs. L. W. T. Waller were hosts at dinner and bridge Jan. 10 for Capt. and Mrs. Arthur B. Owens, Capt. and Mrs. Jay M. Salladay and Capt. and Mrs. Guy W. Brown.

Thursday evening the officers' hop was held in the sail loft. Several dinners preceded the dance; Pay Dir. and Mrs. Charles M. Ray entertained for P.A. Surg. and Mrs. Herbert L. Kelley, and for Naval Constr. and Mrs. Henry M. Gleason, Mrs. Emily Cutts, Mrs. Elizabeth Herreshoff, Miss Nina Blow, Lieut. Comdr. Ernest A. Brooks, of the Independence, Naval Constr. Frank D. Hall and Asst. Naval Constr. Lee S. Border; Capt. and Mrs. Owens gave a dinner in honor of their house guests, the Misses Brown, of Oakland, and cousins of Asst. Paymr. Spencer E. Dickinson. The guests included Paymaster Dickinson, Lieut. Harold Parsons and Lieut. Earl Long, the entire party later attending the dance.

Mrs. Frances B. Gatewood is in San Francisco, the guest of Mrs. Dan P. Menefee, at the Berkshire Apartments. Lieut. Comdr. Ernest A. Brooks entertained at a jolly little luncheon on the Independence on Jan. 12, the party being chaperoned by Mrs. Charles M. Ray. Others present were Mrs. Elizabeth Herreshoff, Miss Nina Blow, P.A. Surg. Morton W. Baker, Asst. Paymr. Spencer E. Dickinson and Capt. William Redles. Col. Ray Martin, down from Seattle, spent the week-end here as the house guest of Capt. and Mrs. Arthur B. Owens. He brought his touring car up from San Francisco and took his hosts on some delightful rides.

At one of the prettiest parties Pay Dir. and Mrs. Charles M. Ray entertained on Saturday evening in honor of Miss Meredith, of Buffalo, N.Y., who, with her mother, is visiting Capt. and Mrs. Oscar W. Koester, and of Miss Nina Blow, of San Francisco. Bridge prizes were won by Mrs. Oscar W. Koester, Mrs. Jay M. Salladay, Mrs. Guy W. Brown and Captain Koester, and at midnight a dainty supper was served. Rear Admiral and Mrs. C. B. T. Moore entertained at their quarters at Yerba Buena Island in honor of Comdr. Alexander K. Jones, of the British sloop of war Algerine. Officers and ladies of the training station made up the party. Med. Dir.

MONUMENTS MAUSOLEUMS

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

Manly H. Simons came down from his St. Helena home last Saturday to participate, in company with a number of brother officers, in the week-end hunting in the tules. Miss Katherine Miner, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Miner, of San Francisco, left on Monday for the East, where her marriage to Lieut. Fritz C. Miller, U.S.A., is to take place. Lieutenant Miller is now stationed at Jefferson Barracks, Mo. Major and Mrs. Carl Gumborg-Andersson entertained informally at luncheon to-day for Commo. and Mrs. Thomas D. Griffin and the latter's sister, Miss Anne Clayton.

The torpedo-boat destroyer Perry, after retubing of her boilers, left on Sunday, in command of Ensign Thomas A. Symington, to join the other destroyers at Santa Barbara. The small boats will now hold their target practice irrespective of the movements of the cruiser. It is probable that the spring practice of the flotilla will be completed by the time the cruiser returns to home waters. All work on the cruiser Cleveland is to be completed by the first of the coming month, when she will be placed in first reserve. Repairs on the Whipple are also being rushed to enable her to rejoin the Pacific Flotilla. When the submarine boat Carp, nearing completion at the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, is turned over to the Government she will be equipped with a wireless outfit, the work being done by the electricians of this yard. The Carp is to be one of the first submarines on this coast equipped with wireless.

FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., Jan. 16, 1912.

Lieut. John M. True, 1st Inf., and his wife are spending a leave here with Mrs. True's parents, Col. and Mrs. Getty, 27th Inf. Major and Mrs. J. B. McDonald gave a handsome dinner last Friday, their guests being Capt. and Mrs. Cole, Lieutenant Hoyt, Capt. and Mrs. McAndrew, Lieut. and Mrs. R. E. Smyser. Dental Surg. J. R. Bernheim returned to his quarters here last week, accompanied by Mrs. Bernheim and their little daughter.

Mrs. J. T. Moore entertained the Ladies' Bridge Club last Thursday. She was the winner of the monthly prize, a handsome tea cloth. Capt. and Mrs. A. W. Brown were erroneously reported last week as being away. Captain Brown is taking his sick leave here, and is improving rapidly.

There was quite a successful hop at the club last Friday. The guests were received by Major and Mrs. Dashiell and Capt. and Mrs. Cole. Major E. Wittenmyer has moved into the large quarters recently occupied by Colonel Waltz. Mrs. W. E. Dashiell was hostess for the Lecture Club last Monday and Mrs. C. C. Clark this week. Lieut. Roderick Dew, 19th Inf., has been ordered here for duty, awaiting the arrival of his regiment in the United States. He and Mrs. Dew are quartered in 92-A.

Little Beau Rogers gave a birthday party Monday, entertaining a number of his little friends. Lieut. and Mrs. J. McE. Pruyn have spent two months visiting relatives in the East. They returned last week.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., Jan. 21, 1912.

Mrs. R. W. Boughton entertained the Ladies' Bridge Club on Thursday. Lieut. A. T. Dalton, 20th Inf., guest of Capt. and Mrs. Moore during attendance upon the retiring board, left Saturday for Hot Springs, Ark., where he and Mrs. Dalton have been for some months. Mrs. Hopkins, of San Francisco, niece of Mrs. T. B. Seigle, has been dividing her time between the post and Chicago. Captain Seigle has secured two months' leave and is with relatives in North Carolina.

Lieut. and Mrs. Meredith gave a dinner in honor of Lieut. L. T. Hazlehurst, 17th Inf., and his father, who stopped off in Chicago en route to the South. Their guests were Major and Mrs. McDonald, Capt. and Mrs. Seigle, Miss Bishop and Lieutenant Miller. Mrs. J. T. Moore took as her guests to the Officers Club in Highland Park last Thursday Mrs. Chatfield and Mrs. Tupper. There was a very unique Swedish afternoon. Miss Jeannette Clark leaves on Friday to visit Lieut. and Mrs. Garrison at Fort Wayne, Mich.

Professor Halsey being ill, Mrs. C. C. Clark turned the lecture meeting Monday into an impromptu bridge and tea. Those present were Mesdames Dashiell, Pearson, Moore, Saville, Langwill, Sneed, Seigle, Rogers, Marshall, Smyser, McNamee, McDonald, Rice, McAndrew, Boughton, Misses Clark and Bishop, Lieutenants Hoffman, Reisinger, Stevens, Langwill, Coates and O'Brien. Mrs. Sneed and Mrs. Saville won the prizes.

Miss Katherine Dickman came up Monday from Chicago to visit Major and Mrs. McDonald, who gave a jolly chafing-dish supper for her, after the games at the bowling alley. Among those present were Major and Mrs. Dashiell, Major and Mrs. Clark, Capt. and Mrs. Moore, Mrs. Blanchard, Mrs. Seigle, Capt. and Mrs. Rogers, Capt. and Mrs. McNamee, Miss Bishop, Miss Harrison, Capt. and Mrs. Saville, Dr. Smith, Lieut. and Mrs. Smyser, Lieut. and Mrs. Langwill, Lieut. and Mrs. Boughton, Lieutenants O'Brien, Coates, Hoffman, Yount, Stevens, Captain Parrott, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall, of Highland Park.

Dr. W. H. Smith returned from a month's leave a few days ago, leaving Mrs. Smith at Fort Riley for a visit. Capt. W. C. Rogers is contemplating a trip to Mexico.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., Jan. 22, 1912.

Bayonne Whipple Company, presenting "The Harmony Discord," a comedy, appeared in Fort Sheridan Theater last Thursday evening to a good-sized audience. In addition to the play there were several vaudeville numbers, including the Leo Trio in a bicycle act, the Argyle Trio, eccentric comedy entertainers, Lawrence and Harvey in a skit, Dill and Ward in a dancing act, the Tyrones on horizontal bars, and Jess Belgard, a funny Dutchman. Monday evening the middle term of the night school for enlisted men began, with Sergeants Grant and Houghland and Privates Schneider and Petroskey in charge of the four classes in English branches. The class in International Law is instructed by Lieutenant Gregg, that in advanced mathematics by Lieutenant Stevens, and in Spanish by Lieutenant Leonard. Private Schneider is head teacher of the English classes and the Chaplain is school officer. A notable progress in penmanship, spelling and all studies has been made since the beginning of the school year in the fall.

The Commanding Officer has had the parade flooded, resulting in a fine skating surface for the soldiers. An agreeable surprise took place during the past week in the library of Co. M, 27th Infantry, when Sergt. V. R. Graves, recently appointed color sergeant from first sergeant of Co. M, was ordered to report, and Captain Seigle, on behalf of the company, presented to Sergeant Graves a beautiful present.

AUGUR BARRACKS.

Augur Barracks, Jolo, Jolo, P.I., Dec. 5, 1911.

We are in the midst of great excitement here now and are under war conditions. The entire regiment of the 3d Infantry is here, eight companies of Scouts, the same of Constabulary and a battery of Artillery. A camp has been established at Tapilpi by the Infantry and Silt Lake is still the center of the Cavalry forces. We have over 200 officers here at present, but one cannot entertain much as things are so uncertain. One of the largest affairs here recently was the card luncheon Mrs. Burroughs gave Nov. 20 for the twenty-six women in the garrison. There were four prize-winners, Mesdames Coppock, Welty, Wolfe and West. The luncheon was served at two large tables. Lieut. and Mrs. Mars and son, Lieut. and Mrs. Ewen and son and Lieut. and Mrs. McGee returned on the last Seward. The Mars were guests of Mrs. Burroughs, and the McGees of the Wests. On Sunday, Nov. 27, Mrs. Cullen entertained Lieut.

and Mrs. Mars, Mrs. Burroughs, Captain King and Lieutenant Gordon at dinner.

Mrs. Chapman and Mrs. Bastien have been very ill with the dengue fever. Wednesday, Nov. 29, Lieut. and Mrs. Coppock gave a large dinner to Lieut. and Mrs. Abbott, Miss McGee, Captain Ross and Captain Parker, 3d Inf., Lieutenants Sturgen, Taliaferro and Breit. On Nov. 24 Mrs. Cullen entertained at dinner for Dr. and Mrs. Bastien, Mrs. Chapman, Mrs. Burroughs and Lieutenant Buchanan. Thanksgiving was a great event here, and the officers and their wives that were here were very nice to the women left alone. Col. and Mrs. West had Lieut. and Mrs. McGee, General Pershing and Lieutenant Swift. Major and Mrs. Steele had for dinner Mrs. Cullen, Miss McGee, Lieutenants Brett and Snyder, Major and Mrs. Wolfe, Lieut. and Mrs. Coppock, Dr. and Mrs. Bastien, Mrs. Burroughs, Captain Bingham, Lieut. and Mrs. Abbott had Lieut. and Mrs. Mars, Lieut. and Mrs. Waring, Lieut. and Mrs. Tyner had Captain Woodruff, Lieutenant Dickson, Lieut. and Mrs. Martin, Lieutenant Buchanan, Captain King had Captain Reed, Lieutenants Gordon and Beavers, Captains Hawkins and Taubee.

FORT WASHINGTON.

Fort Washington, Md., Jan. 23, 1912.

Before the extreme cold spell of last week broke, the thermometer had sunk to fifteen degrees below zero. The Potomac was so frozen up that on Sunday, Jan. 14, Dr. Carr and several of the enlisted men walked across to Fort Hunt. The Swartwout has been unable to get into the Fort Hunt dock for some time.

Capt. and Mrs. Matson entertained the bridge club this week. Colonel Davis won the club prize, a pair of folding traveling slippers in a leather case, and Dr. Jackson won a brass letter clip at five hundred. Besides the club members, Lieut. and Mrs. Shipman, Miss Fuller, Miss Burr and Mr. Davis were guests. Lieut. and Mrs. Gallogly and Capt. and Mrs. Wilson are back from Christmas leave. Miss Burr, who has been visiting Col. and Mrs. H. C. Davis, left Wednesday for Daytona, Fla.

Thursday night, Lieut. and Mrs. Brown were hosts at a most attractive dinner for Major Gifford, Capt. and Mrs. Hicks, Lieut. and Mrs. Cunningham and Miss Fuller. Sunday Capt. and Mrs. Wilson gave a tea for the officers and ladies of the garrison. Mrs. Wilson received in a becoming gown of blue satin heavily trimmed with lace. In the dining room Mrs. Hicks poured coffee while Mrs. Brown served tea.

GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y.H., Jan. 25, 1912.

Boards of officers have been in session here during the past two weeks for examination of civilians for appointment to the mobile Army, the Coast Artillery Corps and the Engineer Corps.

A range for gallery small-arms practice is under construction in the southeast angle of the moat. It will be supplied with all the conveniences and improvements requisite for this branch of the military art.

Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant was among the guests at the dinner given on Monday evening by Ambassador and Mrs. Reid to meet their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. Mrs. Elbert E. Persons gave a bridge party of six tables on Wednesday afternoon. Prizes were won by Mesdames Hoff, Mann, Stevenson, Reber, Paine and Miss Kline.

A son was born to Lieut. and Mrs. George A. Lynch on Wednesday of this week.

Col. and Mrs. Frederick G. Hodgson gave a theater party of sixteen on Thursday night, followed by a supper at their quarters. It is a matter of regret to their friends in the garrison that Col. and Mrs. Hodgson are soon to leave Governors Island, Colonel Hodgson having been ordered to Washington. Mrs. George R. Cecil and the Misses Cecil spent Saturday and Sunday last at West Point.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BORN.

BISHOP.—Born at Washington, D.C., Jan. 21, 1912, a daughter, Dorothy Bishop, to the wife of Capt. Percy Poe Bishop, Coast Art. Corps.

BORLAND.—Born at New York city, Jan. 22, 1912, a son to the wife of Ensign John Borland, U.S.N.

CANTLON.—Born to the wife of Post Comy. Sergt. Philip E. Cantlon, U.S.A., at Camp McGrath, Batangas, P.I., Dec. 7, 1911, a daughter, Marjorie Alice Cantlon.

GILLAND.—Born at Davao, Mindanao, P.I., Nov. 18, 1911, to the wife of Post Comy. Sergt. G. H. Gilland, a daughter, Laura Marilla.

HAMMOND.—Born at Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 22, 1912, to the wife of Lieut. Philip H. Hammond, U.S.N., a daughter, Margaret.

LEWIS.—Born at Stratford, Conn., Jan. 23, 1912, to the wife of Mr. Henry Leroy Lewis a daughter, Kate, granddaughter of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. E. A. Edwards, U.S.A.

LYNCH.—Born at Fort Jay, Governors Island, N.Y.H., Jan. 24, 1912, a son, to the wife of Lieut. George A. Lynch, 29th U.S. Inf.

MOORE.—Born at Camp Keithley, Mindanao, P.I., Nov. 29, 1911, to the wife of Capt. Henry H. Moore, Phil. Scouts, a son, Henry H., Jr.

SEAMAN.—Born at the General Hospital, Manila, P.I., to the wife of Lieut. A. Owen Seaman, 15th U.S. Inf., a son, J. Seaman, Jr., Dec. 14, 1911.

SCHEIBLA.—Born at Baltimore, Md., Jan. 20, 1912, a son to the wife of Ensign Louis C. Scheibla, U.S.N.

TOPHAM.—Born at Vancouver, Wash., Jan. 12, 1912, a daughter, Jane Topham, to the wife of Lieut. Joseph L. Topham, Jr., 1st U.S. Inf.

WILSON.—Born at St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 18, 1912, a daughter, Dorothy Nichols Wilson, to the wife of Capt. William H. Wilson, U.S.A.

WOOD.—Born at Culebra, Canal Zones, Jan. 3, 1912, to the wife of Capt. Robert E. Wood, 3d U.S. Cav., a daughter, Sarah McKinnin.

MARRIED.

HAINES—BLAKE.—At Washington, D.C., Jan. 18, 1912, Ensign Preston B. Haines, U.S.N., and Miss Marion Blake.

JONES—WHITSON.—At Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 24, 1912, Lieut. Harold Jones, U.S.N., and Miss Marian Leora Whitson.

LYON—MOWER.—At San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 1, 1911, Mr. Henry W. Lyon, Jr., son of Rear Admiral Henry W. Lyon, U.S.N., to Miss Lucy Mower.

MCFARLAND—McELWEE.—At Berlin, Germany, Dec. 27, 1912, Dr. William Landram McFarland, son of Capt. W. C. McFarland, son of Capt. W. C. McFarland, U.S.A., retired, and Miss Frances McElwee.

MAYNARD—JARMAN.—At Baltimore, Md., Jan. 22, 1912, Lieut. Edwin B. Maynard, Med. Res. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Catharine Lindsay Jarman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Dabney Jarman, of Charlottesville, Va.

PLACE—GUNTHER.—At St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 20, 1912, Lieut. Olney Place, 13th U.S. Cav., and Miss Edna May Gunther.

SMITH—CONSER.—At Johnstown, Pa., Jan. 24, 1912, Capt. Lloyd L. Smith, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Mary Edith Conser.

WILLITS—VON BRENNAN.—At Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 25, 1912, Miss Grace C. Willits, daughter of Capt. George S. Willits, U.S.N., to Mr. Henry W. Von Brennan.

DIED.

BARNABY.—Died at Fort Wood, N.Y.H., on Jan. 22, 1912, Charles D. Barnaby, sergeant, 1st Class, Hospital Corps, U.S.A., aged thirty-one years.

BERTOLETTE.—Died at Guayaquil, Ecuador, Jan. 24, 1912, Comdr. Levi C. Bertolette, U.S.N.

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BLISS.—Died Jan. 24, 1912, at her home in Chester, Pa., in the ninety-first year of her age, Mrs. George R. Bliss, widow of the Rev. George R. Bliss, D.D., LL.D., and mother of Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A.

BROWN.—Died at Baltimore, Md., Jan. 18, 1912, Chief Btsn. John H. Brown, U.S.N., retired.

HEALY.—Died at Santa Barbara, Cal., Jan. 7, 1912, Frederick A. Healy, son of Capt. M. J. Healy, U.S.R.C.S.

HEILNER.—Died at Brooklyn, N.Y., Jan. 25, 1912, Rear Admiral Lewis C. Heilner, U.S.N., retired.

KANE.—Died at Washington, D.C., Jan. 19, 1912, Eva Hargraves Kane, wife of Lieut. Col. Theodore Porter Kane, at the Portner.

MONTGOMERY.—Died at New York City, Jan. 20, 1912, William Slack Montgomery, a graduate of the U.S.N.A., who resigned from the Navy in 1903, while holding the office of lieutenant.

PALMER.—Died at Red Oak, Iowa, Jan. 10, 1912, Henry H. Palmer, father of 1st Lieut. R. P. Palmer, 22d U.S. Inf.

PARDEE.—Died at the General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 19, 1912, Elizabeth Butman Dowley Pardee, dearly beloved mother of Mrs. Alfred M. Wilson and of Lieut. Austin M. Pardee, 20th U.S. Inf., in the fifty-sixth year of her age.

RICHARDS.—Died at Cincinnati, Ohio, on Jan. 21, 1912, Laura A. Richards, mother of Col. George Richards, paymaster, U.S.M.C.

RICHARDSON.—Gently fell asleep in the eighty-fifth year of her age at the home of Col. A. C. Sharpe, U.S.A., in Columbus, Ohio, on Jan. 20, 1912, Mrs. Estelle T. Richardson, beloved mother of Mrs. A. C. Sharpe, and grandmother of 1st Lieut. Howard G. Sharpe, 8th U.S. Inf. Mrs. Richardson was also the mother of Mrs. W. E. Dennison, of Alameda, Cal.

WOOD.—Died at Guayaquil, Ecuador, Jan. 23, 1912, from yellow fever, Ordinary Seaman Clarence W. Wood, U.S.N., attached to the U.S.S. Yorktown.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

On page 667 of this issue we publish an appendix to the Infantry Drill Regulations issued by the War Department.

New York National Guardsmen have been highly interested in the past week in the spread head articles in the daily press concerning the resignation of Adjutant Gen. William Verbeck and his later withdrawal of the same. When General Verbeck first announced that he had resigned his office he was quoted as giving his reason as follows: "I will tell you just what has led up to my resignation. There is too much politics in the National Guard. There has been a great deal of talk of my pulling the wires to be made a major general, but I play the game straight. I have no more ambition to become a major general than the next man. So I thought it best to stop all talk by resigning quietly at once." After a conference with Governor Dix, on Jan. 23, General Verbeck gave out this statement: "My resignation having been sent to Albany, Governor Dix had not as yet received it when I traveled with him on the Empire State from New York to Albany. After consultation with the Governor in the executive chamber, I was permitted to withdraw my resignation before it reached his hands. By withdrawing my resignation I am glad to show my loyalty and great respect for the Commander-in-Chief." It is regretted that so much newspaper publicity was given to the matter, especially as General Verbeck stated in his annual report made only a few days since that such newspaper publicity was hurtful to the National Guard, and that drastic measures should be taken to prevent it.

An interesting exhibition of horsemanship was given by a prominent officer of the N.G.N.Y. from up the state, early this week, and the unique event has raised no little discussion and comment in National Guard circles, especially among those conversant with all the facts. The exhibition followed a review of a mounted organization in New York city, the officer in command riding his buck against the advice of his friends, and he whooped things up in true cowboy style. He made the most daring and sensational ride in a small circle, and to the enjoyment and wonder of the audience, among which were officers, enlisted men and civilians. That the rider was not thrown from his horse is considered due to good luck as well as to skillful riding. The exhibition would have done credit to a Wild West Show, but from all accounts could well have been omitted in an armory. A woman among the spectators asked her escort if it was usual for high officers of the Guard to give such daring exhibitions in uniform. She was informed that the exhibition was a special one, voluntary on the part of the rider, and that it was a decidedly exceptional event.

Major Gen. Charles F. Roe will review the 9th N.Y. on Friday night, Feb. 2.

Capt. Hugh D. Wise, 9th U.S. Inf., on duty with the N.G. N.Y., will lecture the officers of the 13th N.Y. at the armory on the night of Jan. 29. Major A. B. Quarrier has returned from North Carolina, where he went on a shooting trip and bagged a very large number of quail. Major N. B. Burr had an equal success in South Carolina in shooting duck. Both officers are expert wing shots.

Col. W. G. Bates, 71st N.Y., reviewed the 1st Battalion of the 22d Engineers, under command of Major Usher, at the armory on the night of Jan. 23 and enjoyed a very pleasant evening. Colonel Bates was accompanied by Captains Pershing, Earn, True and Corwin and Lieutenant Groff, of his staff, and after the ceremony the party was dined at Healy's. The battalion made an excellent appearance, and Colonel Bates was quite impressed with its showing.

Adjutant Gen. J. C. Foster, of Florida, announces the standing, as to relative efficiency, of the various organizations of the National Guard, based upon their work for the calendar year 1911. The ratings given are based upon information obtained at inspections during 1911; except that in determining the relative standing of organizations as to discipline, the attendance at drills and other considerations throughout the entire year have been taken into account. The data as to the number of drills held, percentage of attendance, punctuality with which reports were forwarded, small-arms practice, etc., have been compiled from the reports on file at the state arsenal. Relative standing of regiments and battalions: 1st Regiment, Infantry, 70 per cent.; 2d Regiment, Infantry, 68 per cent.; 1st Battalion, 1st Infantry, 72 per cent.; 2d Battalion, 2d Infantry, 70 per cent.; 2d Battalion, 1st Infantry, 68 per cent.; 1st Battalion, 2d Infantry, 65 per cent.; 3d Battalion, 2d Infantry, 64.47 per cent.; 3d Battalion, 1st Infantry, 64.26 per cent. Most efficient organizations: Highest general efficiency, Co. I, 2d Infantry; best appearing, 1st Company, C.A.C.; best disciplined, Co. I, 2d Infantry; best

arms and equipments, Co. H, 2d Inf.; best administration, 1st Company, C.A.C.; best drilled, Co. D, 1st Infantry; best in guard duty, Co. D, 1st Infantry.

The 71st N.Y. prints a four-page monthly called "The Bugle." It contains gossip about the different units of the regiment, of interest to the enlisted men, and its January number makes an extract from the Army and Navy Journal relative to the review taken by Secretary of War Stimson on Jan. 5.

Major Gen. Charles F. Roe, N.G.N.Y., will review the 13th Regiment in the armory on the night of Jan. 27.

The "turkey trot" and similar freak dances have been very properly barred from the armory of the 5th Separate Company, N.G.N.Y., of Newburgh, N.Y., by orders of Capt. James F. Shean. It would be a good thing if other organizations took similar action.

Adjutant Gen. F. S. Dickson, of Illinois, has issued a list of questions prepared by Major Charles H. Muir, U.S.A., on duty as inspector-instructor with the Guard, as an aid to the study of the 1910 Field Service Regulations.

A Coast Artillery Corps has been organized in the National Guard of Oregon on the same basis as that of the Army. To effect this, the 4th Infantry has been disbanded, and its seven companies transferred to the Coast Artillery. Brig. Gen. William E. Finzer, the Adjutant General, is appointed Chief of Coast Artillery Corps, and Creed C. Hammond has been appointed colonel. Eugene, Ore., is designated as the headquarters of the Artillery District of Oregon. The following officers are detailed for duty on the General Staff: Col. Creed C. Hammond, C.A.C., vice Major Creed C. Hammond, 4th Inf., promoted; Lieut. Col. John M. Poorman, 3d Inf., vice Col. George O. Yoran, 4th Inf., retired.

Lieut. Henry D. Crowley, battalion adjutant of the 9th Infantry, of Massachusetts, and a member of the Governor's staff, has been appointed regimental adjutant by Col. John J. Sullivan. He succeeds Capt. Asa L. Phelps, retired. Captain Crowley is a lawyer and a graduate from Dartmouth and from Boston University. While at Dartmouth he was a prominent member of the track team, making the team all four years, and being the manager in 1898.

Of the original members of Company B, Engineer Battalion, Pa. N.G., when it was mustered into the state service three years ago, twenty were on the rolls upon the expiration of the three-year term a couple of weeks ago and all re-enlisted. "This is an excellent showing," says the Philadelphia Enquirer, "especially when it is known that the majority of those who did not finish the full enlistment were compelled to withdraw owing to their civil profession as engineers taking them from the city. Captain Cooke has a company to be proud of."

Adjutant Gen. Henry M. Warfield, of Maryland, publishes the handy memoranda prepared under the supervision of Major Charles S. Farnsworth, U.S.A., on duty with the Militia of Pennsylvania, showing the important differences between the U.S. Infantry Drill Regulations of 1911 and those of 1904. These memoranda have been copied by the Adjutants General of a number of states and issued in general orders.

"The improvements to the armory of the 1st Infantry, of Philadelphia, Pa.," says the Philadelphia Inquirer, "have been fully decided upon and the work is scheduled to begin April 1 and completed Nov. 1. Recognizing that something other than strict military exercises and tuition is necessary in the present of the National Guard, the wideawake officers of the regiment intend, according to the plans, to make the home of this very excellent organization a first class club house. Of course, martial matters will remain pre-eminent, but it is felt that the officers and men who give their time and services with practically no remuneration, are entitled to the very best in the way of comfort that is obtainable. The extension of the drill shed and the rearrangement of the interior of the administration building, will provide a swimming pool, pool and billiard rooms, bowling alley, indoor rifle and revolver ranges and a short indoor track for athletic training. Locker rooms and plenty of storage space for the quartermaster's department are to be placed in the basement. The present allowance of room to the several company and other units are to be enlarged and the board of officers and the Veteran Corps will be moved from the first to the third floor."

The regulations for the Michigan National Guard prepared by the State Military Board, have been approved by the Governor.

Capt. G. A. Taylor, U.S.A., who was formerly stationed at Fort Logan, Colo., has written the Adjutant General of the Colorado National Guard, from Fort Howard, Md., saying that he misses the beautiful skies of Colorado and would be glad to return to Denver. After being without a band for six months, the 1st Infantry now has one of the best musical organizations in the state enlisted in that regiment. The band was mustered in with twenty-four members on Dec. 26. It is under the command of Signor Satriano, who is acknowledged to be one of the best leaders in the West. The band is made up entirely of union musicians, and the leader expects to play many important engagements during the coming summer.

Capt. John DeWitt Klemmer, of Company G, 47th N.Y., was elected major by a unanimous vote on Jan. 15 to succeed Major Thomas E. Jackson, retired. Major Klemmer is recognized as a progressive officer. He was senior captain of the line. First Lieut. Marcus T. Hendrix has been elected captain of Company C to succeed Capt. John S. Angus, resigned.

Company A, of the 71st N.Y., Capt. W. A. Schumacher, will hold a smoker at the armory on Friday night, Feb. 2. The veterans of the regiment will hold an entertainment and dance at the armory Saturday night, Feb. 10.

Capt. William R. Wright, the second senior captain of Squadron A, of the New York National Guard, who has been elected major of the squadron, vice Brigadierman appointed colonel of the 1st Regiment Cavalry, joined Troop 3 as a private on Dec. 2, 1896, was promoted corporal in 1897, guidon sergeant in 1898, sergeant in 1899, and first sergeant in 1901. He was elected second lieutenant of the troop in 1902, first lieutenant in 1907, and captain in 1908. Major Wright served as a private and corporal in Troop A, New York Volunteers, in the war with Spain.

Following the recent resignation of Major Arthur W. Little, inspector general, 1st Brigade, N.Y., Major William Ives Washburn, judge advocate, and Major George H. Clark, engineer officer, have resigned, as they do not care to serve longer now that General George Moore Smith, formerly commanding the brigade, has retired. Major Washburn was senior J.A. in his grade, and a valuable officer for the Guard to lose. He was a well known lawyer, and entered the Service as a J.A. in March, 1899. Major Clark is a son of the late Col. Emmons Clark, of the 7th N.Y., and during the war with Spain served as a first lieutenant and captain in the 201st N.Y. Volunteers. He originally joined the Guard as a private in Co. B, 7th Regiment, Oct. 1, 1891, and was appointed on the brigade staff in May, 1908.

8TH N.Y.—BRIG. GEN. ELMORE F. AUSTIN.

The spectacle of a general officer in the dual capacity of Chief of Coast Artillery with the rank of brigadier general and acting colonel of a regiment at the same time, was seen at the review of the 8th Regiment of Coast Artillery, N.Y., by Major Gen. Charles F. Roe, in the armory on the night of Jan. 20. Brig. Gen. Elmore F. Austin, the new Chief of Coast Artillery in addition to exercising his functions as chief, will also discharge the duties of colonel of the 8th. He assumed the duties of colonel at the review above mentioned. While the command is known officially as the 8th Artillery District, it is fully organized and maintained as a regiment, nevertheless. In the Army Artillery districts are in command of colonels, lieutenants colonels and majors. The position of General Austin is therefore unique, as he is performing duties below his rank.

General Austin, when the Governor appointed him Chief of Coast Artillery, with the rank of brigadier general, would accept the appointment only on the condition that he be allowed to remain in command of the 8th. A way was found for this by detailing him to command the regiment or district, in addition to his duties of Chief of Coast Artillery.

Some of General Austin's officers, who were with him at

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Albany attending the National Guard Association, on Jan. 17 and 18, desiring to give their chief a pleasant surprise, broke open his trunk just before leaving the hotel for home, without his knowledge, took his coat and trousers in a hand bag to a military tailor's in New York, and had placed thereon the gold lace and insignia of a brigadier general. The General in due time missed the articles when he opened his trunk in the city, and was mystified at the disappearance of his clothes, but was very happy when he discovered them at the armory, with all the gold braid, etc., thereon, due his rank, with a chapeau and red sash in addition. Major Paul Looser, it is understood, was the leader of the trunk breakers, but the General has pardoned all the guilty ones on condition that they behave better in the future.

The regiment was equalized by Adjutant Acker into nine companies of sixteen files for the review by General Roe, while in the regimental parade each company paraded according to its full strength. In both ceremonies the regiment, under command of General Austin, did itself proud, and it was without doubt the best exhibition it has given in the armory. The men were exceptionally steady, with uniforms neat and clean, and the companies passed in review in the most excellent shape. The Hospital Corps, under command of Capt. Edward W. Hall, surgeon, was an exceptionally fine looking body of men. The battalion commanders were Majors Cipollari, Looser and Captain Cowdrey.

Major General Roe was accompanied by the following members of his staff: Lieutenant Colonels Wingate, Bruch, Hurry, Stearns, and Captain Greer. Other special guests were Majors Abel, 1st Brigade staff, and J. J. Byrne, 9th N.Y.; Captain Mitchell, U.S.A.; Colonel Bridgman and Captain Whitney, 1st Cav., N.Y.; Captain Lyons, 71st N.Y.; Captain Kenney, 22d N.Y., and Captain Tansley, 9th N.Y.

69TH N.Y.—COL. LOUIS D. CONLEY.

In connection with the annual inspection and muster of the 69th N.Y. by Army and state officers, which we noted in our last issue, page 645, it is further interesting to note the enterprise of the several company commanders in keeping their Army Regulations up-to-date by inserting the various amendments which have been made, and likewise noting the amendment to the state military regulations, etc.

Capt. Hugh D. Wise, 9th U.S. Inf., and Capt. Laurence Angel, Porto Rico Regiment, U.S.A., represented the War Department, while the state was represented by Lieut. Col. Edward B. Bruch, I.G., assisted by several other officers including Majors L. M. Greer, aid to General Roe, and Major W. A. Turpin, Coast Art. Corps, and Lieut. Henry A. Bostwick, 7th N.Y. As we noted last week the Army officers were particularly pleased with the property accounts of the regiment, and the general condition of the command, and it is understood that Major Bruch, representing the state will also give the regiment high praise in his official report. The legging of the men and the equipment were in a perfect condition of cleanliness, while uniforms were in the most presentable appearance. It was considered about the best inspection the regiment has ever had. The new Company L, under command of Capt. T. J. Moynahan, also deserves special mention for its esprit de corps. The only absentee in the company was on furlough in Europe.

The review by His Eminence John M. Cardinal Farley, to be held in the armory Monday evening, Jan. 29, will tax the armory to its utmost for the accommodation of guests and

spectators. The Cardinal will have a staff of prominent church dignitaries and many prominent officers and citizens will be among the guests. The drill hall will be elaborately decorated.

NATIONAL GUARD ASSOCIATION, NEW YORK.

At the annual convention of the National Guard Association of New York, at Albany on Jan. 17 and 18, the principal business transacted was the adoption of resolutions favorable to the passage of the Militia Pay bill in Congress and opposing the passage of certain features of the Hay bill, which we have heretofore noted as "detrimental to the best interests of the Army and Guard."

The Association elected these officers: President, Comdr. Russell Raynor, 1st Battalion, Naval Militia; first vice president, Col. Frank H. Norton, 23d Inf.; second vice president, Col. George J. Haffa, 65th Inf.; secretary, Capt. William F. Wheelock, 10th Inf.; treasurer, Capt. William R. Fearn, 71st Inf.

Col. William Wilson, 3d Inf., the retiring president of the Association, at the opening session of the meeting declared himself opposed to the plan to form a regiment of negro troops as a part of the state National Guard. "I believe," said Colonel Wilson, "that we ought no longer, either individually or as a body, dodge this question, but squarely face the issue and place ourselves on record against that which will add only a burden of expense on the state and would fail to increase the efficiency of the organization of which we are all so proud." Adjutant General Verbeck stated that the War Department looked upon the formation of the proposed regiment with disfavor. Colonel Wilson also spoke against the continual changes ordered in uniforms for officers by the War Department.

A feature of the meeting was an address delivered by Brig. Gen. R. K. Evans, U.S.A., chief of the division of Militia affairs of the War Department, in which he advocated the establishment of a National Guard reserve. This he proposed by giving guardsmen who enlist for five years a furlough at the expiration of one year of service, with the proviso that they be called into service if necessary during the period of their enlistment. Capt. M. E. Hanna, U.S.A., of the General Staff, read an interesting paper.

A recommendation of the committee on resolutions that some amendment be made to the code affecting delinquency courts and dishonorable discharges, which should carry with them greater weight and more effective punishment, was referred to the law committee.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The officers and men of the several organizations of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, ordered out on duty at Lawrence, Mass., to suppress disorder incident to a strike of mill employees, mostly foreigners, have performed excellent work, and in all kinds of weather. They have used good judgment in keeping crowds moving and guarding mill property, and thus far without incurring any loss of life.

As soon as the orders for the duty were issued by Adjutant General Pearson, the officers and men responded promptly for the unpleasant strike duty, and with full ranks. Altogether some 502 officers and men responded for duty, being represented and assigned to guard property as follows:

Co. C, 6th Regiment, at the United States Worsted Com-

Say, doesn't a real pipe smoke make everything hunky-dory?

Most any corner of the earth can look good through the smoke from a trusty old jimmy. Put the right kind of tobacco in 'er and there's simply nothing more to say. It's a surcease, a giver of joy, a maker of contentment.

PRINCE ALBERT the national joy smoke

is the tobacco that has made the pipe 100 per cent. efficient in pleasure-giving.

Maybe you have a pipe cached somewhere that's not working—think you can't smoke a pipe, perhaps. Dig it out today, Man. You're losing time. Load 'er up with P. A. and learn. There's no bite—can't be, because the Prince Albert patented process takes out the bite and sting.

Prince Albert comes in pound and half-pound humidor, fine for cruises or lonely posts, in tidy red tin tins and in 5c bags, handy for cigarette smokers, wrapped in weather-proof paper that keeps the tobacco sweet and fresh in any climate.

Sold by all live dealers.

R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO CO.
WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.



pany mill; Co. G, 6th Regiment, at the Prospect mill; Co. K, 6th Regiment, at the Ayer mill (with detachment at Duck mill); Co. M, 9th Regiment, at the Wood Mill. District No. 2, Major Sargent commanding, with headquarters at the armory on Amesbury street; Co. F, 8th Regiment, Arlington mills; Co. L, 8th Regiment, at the Washington mill; Co. F, 9th Regiment, at the bridge near the armory; Battery C, Light Artillery, at the Pacific mill.

Col. E. L. Sweetser, 8th Regiment, was ordered to command, assisted by his staff. The artillerymen ordered on duty as Infantry were armed with clubs in addition to revolvers.

"During the first week of strike duty," says the Boston Globe, "the militiamen have shown a great deal of forbearance in the face of the gibes and jeers directed at them by the strikers and their sympathizers, and even the youngest men, some of them apparently little more than boys, have imbibed the spirit of military pride and restraint. The military department of the states does not intend to keep individual commands on duty indefinitely, but to replace Militia companies with commands from other places every ten days or two weeks."

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

B. C.—See our advertising columns for addresses of military schools of correspondence, and write for circulars.

OLD TIMER.—What you refer to as affecting the treatment of military prisoners convicted of minor offenses is not a bill, but a general order of the War Department, modifying Army Regulations. The number of the order is 172, series of 1911, and it amends a number of paragraphs of the Regulations.

A. B. E.—Get a copy of Moss's Non-Commissioned Officers' Manual, published by the U.S. Infantry Association, Washington, D.C., and write through the channel regarding requirements for examination for post non-coms.

CORPORAL asks: Is the Philippine service medal issued to members of the 1st Infantry for Pulajane campaign in 1906-1907 identical with the one issued for service during the insurrection and dated 1899? If not, am I entitled to one, having served with the 8th Infantry in Leyte from July 23, 1906, to Nov. 2, 1906? Answer: There is only one design of Philippine campaign medal. Unless you already have it for Philippine service under the original qualifications, you are entitled to it for the later Pulajane fight. Apply through the channel.

C. S. asks: (1) I received the Philippine campaign badge for service in the Army. I lost same several months ago, will the Government give me another on proper application? (2) If the Government will not give me another, where can I get a duplicate? Answer: (1) Address the Adjutant General, Washington, D.C. (2) Badges are not purchasable.

X. Y. Z.—Your query as to right of officer to subside one horse and two polo ponies on the forage issued for two authorized mounts was answered in our issue of Jan. 20, page 629.

A SUBSCRIBER asks: If an enlisted man is discharged "per expiration term of service" on Dec. 31 should he appear

as a loss in the muster roll for November and December or should he appear in the body of the muster roll and be dropped on the muster roll for January and February? Answer: If a soldier is discharged in the forenoon before muster, in the opinion of officers at the Department, he should be dropped from the muster roll. If he had not been discharged at the hour of muster his name should not be dropped until he is actually out of the Army and off the reservation.

W. S.—State game and fish laws are not applicable to military reservations. That is, when a military reservation is located within a state the local game and fish laws do not cover it. A different rule applied to territories, as territories had a federal government and their game and fish laws were applicable to military reservation.

D. D. asks: Is the time spent on furlough, granted to a soldier in 1899, while serving in Cuba, with permission to remain in Cuba, and the soldier thereon having actually remained in Cuba during furlough, now counted by the War Department as double time in computing time for retirement? This in view of the amendment to Par. 133, A.R. (Par. 134, A.R., 1910), published in G.O. 168, War Dept., Sept. 6, 1910, which provides that time during which a soldier may be on furlough while on foreign service will not be counted as double time in computing his service for retirement? In other words, is the amendment cited retroactive in effect, or does it apply only to furloughs granted subsequent to its date? Answer: In this case it is held that time spent on a furlough cannot be counted double on retirement. The order in question is regarded as specifically prohibiting such a computation.

READER.—If your partial paralysis is a result of your military service, address the National Soldiers' Home, Washington, D.C., regarding conditions of admission. Otherwise apply to the nearest military order (see local directory) for relief.

A READER asks: (1) Can a man get a job on the Army transports at San Francisco by applying to the captain in command of the transport? (2) How long does a fellow have to ship for an Army transport? (3) Does an alien who came to the States when ten years old, and has an honorable discharge from the naval service have to take out papers to become a citizen, if his father takes out his citizenship papers? Answer: (1) and (2) Address the Army Transport Service, Q.M.D., San Francisco. (3) He can register when of age without having secured naturalization papers, his father having become a citizen during the son's minority.

C. M. S.—Regarding date of arrival of Troop K, 8th Cav., in Cuba, address the A.G. through the channel. This troop had three years one month Cuban service, including time going to and from Cuba. Only actual service in Cuba would be doubled in computing time for retirement.

E. J. H.—Information regarding duty on the island of Molokai (leper colony), Hawaiian Islands, may be obtained by addressing the Health Commissioners, Territory of Hawaii, Honolulu, H.T. If your question has to do with the island called Leper's Isle in the Pacific, that is one of the New Hebrides group near Australia. The new Hebrides are governed by a mixed commission of French and English.

L. H.—The confederate soldiers do not draw a pension from the U.S. Government. Pensions are paid by individual Southern states.

J. R. H. asks: How many service stripes am I entitled to wear? Enlisted Jan. 27, 1899, continuous service ever since, am now on my sixth period. June 12, 1908, had nine years

and about eight months' service. Answer: One for each complete enlistment.

S. W. H.—Pension questions should be directed to the Commissioner of Pensions, Washington, D.C. If your husband's death was a result of his service, you should receive a pension.

T. W. J.—You may count double only the actual time you were in the foreign country; not the time going to and from the Philippines or time on detached service to the U.S., and return, as a guard for a boat load of casuals.

C. B. S.—The War Department has not yet decided upon the style of belt and saber for sergeants of Infantry. We can therefore not give you an idea as to the style.

C. M.—The full name of the captain on the battleship Connecticut, during the months of November and December, 1911, is William R. Rush.

C. B. writes: A says that in the 6th Field Artillery all the enlisted men ride horses. B says they don't, that the cannoniers ride the caissons and gunners ride gun carriages. Which is right? Answer: A is correct; all the 6th Field Artillery ride horses.

ARMY OFFICER.—The War Department in official orders, reports, etc., almost invariably refers to the National Guard as the "Organized Militia." The Militia is a different force from the National Guard, and all able-bodied men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five (except those specifically exempted) and not enrolled in the National Guard compose it. The National Guard can now be called directly into the service of the United States without new enlistments. Massachusetts still officially designates its state force as the Volunteer Militia, but all the other states officially designate their forces as the National Guard, we believe.

R. C.—Write your Congressman or Senator for information as to vacancies for the U.S. Naval Academy from Connecticut for 1913, 1914 or 1915.

E. D. asks: Can a citizen with two enlistments in the Army take an examination for master electrician in Coast Artillery Corps, without re-enlisting? Answer: No; see A.R. 310.

E. H.—You are not entitled to extra duty pay for the time during which you were "relieved from the extra duty and placed on special duty."

H. C. asks: (1) Would a few years' life on the sea take the nervousness and bashfulness out of a young man who is otherwise healthy and strong? (2) Which would be more beneficial for that purpose, a four-year term in the U.S. Navy or the same term in the U.S. Marine Corps? Answer: (1) We have personal knowledge of many young men who have, by a determination to master the duties assigned to them, and as men among men kept their baser selves in subjection, come out with self-reliant step and a broadened intellect that made it easy for them to win place and promotion in civilian pursuits. (2) There is a greater variety of duty in the Navy than in the Marine Corps. For particulars inquire at a recruiting office or address the Bureau of Navigation, Washington, D.C.

W. M. B.—The table of Army Stations in our issue of Jan. 20 contained the latest information as to movements of troops. No orders have been issued detailing Cavalry troops to Fort Sam Houston to replace the 3d Cavalry, ordered to sail for the Philippines this summer. No changes of station have been ordered for Field Artillery.

M. C. H. asks: (1) Are the new requirements of a candidate for a commission ready for issue? (2) May an enlisted man take the preliminary examination while in the Philippines? (3) Would it be considered a fraudulent enlistment for a man to change his name upon enlisting, providing he adopted the second name as his rightful name for the future? Would it be necessary to take legal (civil) steps first? Answer: (1) May be had on application to the Adjutant General, Washington, D.C. (2) He may. (3) First secure legal sanction. Reason for asking the privilege must appear satisfactory to the judge authorized to grant the request.

L. M. M. asks: Will post commissary sergeants on duty now in Porto Rico be required to remain beyond a period of two years? Answer: Porto Rico is not foreign service, and there is nothing to prevent the soldier's serving his entire enlistment there, or as the needs of the Service may demand, that his station be changed at any time. See A.R. 754 as to post non-com. staff.

G. R. T. asks: (1) If men are in column of files can the Manual of Arms be executed? (2) Should the head of column execute "present arms" if the command was given? (3) If trail arms was given and then "Right face" should the piece be brought to the order on completing the facing or should the command "Order arms" be given? (4) In a knock-out drill is it permissible to give a catch command? (5) If catch command should be given is it necessary that "As you were" be given? (6) In case a man comes late to drill is it necessary that he report to the commanding officer? Should he not immediately take place in ranks at first dressing of the company? Answer: (1) No. (2) "Present" not authorized in column. (3) Brought to order at the command "Order arms." At the command "Right face" (without trail arms being given) the piece is brought to the position of trail without command and replaced at order after the right face is executed. (4) It would hardly seem fair to do so. (5) Not necessarily. (6) This is a matter that should be regulated by the commanding officer.

INTERESTED.—The decision of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, in the longevity pay claim of Col. Albert Todd, which decision was looked for shortly after Dec. 1, has not yet been given out. As soon as promulgated it will be noted in our columns.

J. V. C.—There is no bill in either the House of Representatives or the Senate which provides for first sergeants in the Recruiting Service.

J. M. L. asks: (1) Does the principal musician rank the drum major in Army bands? (2) When will the new schedule for the movement of troops to foreign service be made up? (3) What regiment is booked to relieve the 16th Infantry in Alaska? Answer: (1) In Par. 9, Army Regulations, you will find in grade 16 the following subgrades: (a) "First sergeant; drum major; (b) principal musician; chief trumpeter; in each grade an upgrade, date of commission, appointment or warrant determines the order of precedence;" therefore, while a drum major might rank a first sergeant, a principal musician could not rank a drum major, as they are in different subgrades, (a) and (b); see A.R. 9 to 11. (2) All future movements of troops, so far as ordered, are noted in our table of Army stations published in our issue of Jan. 20. (3) As we stated on page 632, our issue of Jan. 20, the War Department has decided to relieve the 16th Infantry, stationed in Alaska, by the 30th Infantry, stationed in California. The change will probably take place in July, 1912.

M. M.—The general law provides a pension of \$12 a month for widows of officers or enlisted men who had service in the Civil War or who died of disability contracted in the Army or naval service at any time. For the widow to secure a pension under other conditions or at a higher rate, a special act (private pension bill) is necessary. For other information apply to the Commissioner of Pensions.

FORT MEADE.

Fort Meade, S.D., Jan. 14, 1912.

Troops L and M, 12th Cavalry, arrived on the post Saturday, Jan. 1, from Fort Apache, Ariz. The bad weather made their trip a very disagreeable one. The ninety-mile march from Apache to Holbrook was most trying, and a number of the men froze their feet while in camp at night. The thermometer registered 28 deg. below zero one night at Showlow, Ariz. Only part of the troopers had mounts, the remainder making the march on foot. The train trip proved as speedy as that of the average troop train, and the passengers were all delighted to reach their destination. Lieutenant Cole, Q.M., had the houses and barracks well heated for them upon their arrival here. Troop I entertained troop L for a number of the day they arrived, and troop K cared for M troops. They were quite comfortable in their own barracks by supper time. Capt. and Mrs. Moffet entertained Capt. and Mrs. Lowe and Mrs. Edwards and their children for breakfast and until their quarters were assigned. Little Virginia Lowe and Francis Edwards were quite ill after the long and tiresome trip, but are now enjoying sliding on the huge snow drifts with the other children of the post. Col. and Mrs. Sickel

gave a delightful reception at noon New Year's Day, for the officers and ladies. Light refreshments were served and all joined in regimental toasts and in wishing their hosts many happy New Years. Lieutenant Edwards relieved Lieutenant Coles as post exchange officer the first of the week and the new post exchange opened Thursday. Everyone is taking advantage of the clearing-out bargains while they last.

Mrs. S. D. Maize has far enough recovered from her cold to be out of doors now and then. Lieut. and Mrs. J. A. Degen entertained the paymaster at dinner Sunday noon. Captain Pinkston, M.C., has relieved Contr. Surg. John D. Brooks, of Sturgis, as a surgeon for Fort Meade.

The horses of the post are being exercised in front of the officers' quarters to break the road there. All traffic has been on the back road since New Year's, as it has been impossible to keep the front road sufficiently clear of snow. During the last two days the thermometer has stood steadily at about 45 deg. above. Previous to that it had registered below zero for nearly two weeks, 22 deg. being the lowest record. We are all taking advantage of the warm spell by staying out of doors as much as possible.

The officers and ladies enjoyed a delightful party as the guests of Col. and Mrs. Sichel, Thursday. A buffet supper was served and an enjoyable evening was spent. Mrs. Sichel has far enough recovered from her severe cold to be about the house again. The post school bus started after New Year's, with three new "commuters," making ten in all. Mrs. Migdalski went from Fort Apache to her home in Fort Leavenworth. Lieutenant Migdalski is expecting his promotion out of the regiment soon.

A meeting of the officers of the post was held this week to decide whether an officers' club should be established or not. A committee was appointed to look over the 4th Cavalry Club stock and report at the next meeting. The fine bowling alley here is greatly enjoyed by the troops. The troop I team had a match game with the town team of Sturgis and were defeated. I troop won a game from K troop the first of the week. The 4th Cavalry property is being loaded for shipment to their stations in Texas and Arizona.

Captain Pinkston now has a complete hospital corps, eleven men having joined here for duty since the post was reorganized.

FORT MACKENZIE.

Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., Jan. 12, 1912.

Lieut. Alfred Hasbrouck and his sister, Mrs. Hulme, were tendered a reception by the officers and ladies of the garrison Friday evening at the post hall. It was the coldest night of the winter, the mercury going to twenty-nine below zero, but everyone turned out to give most hearty greeting and welcome to these new members of the regiment. Among those from the city who attended were Mr. and Mrs. Louis McCarthy, Mr. and Mrs. James Brown, Dr. Roberts, Mr. C. R. Massey, Mr. Tosmie, Misses Faye Brown, Tipple and Nelson. Dancing was enjoyed until eleven o'clock and then all went to the Officers' Club for refreshments. Capt. and Mrs. Will L. Pyles entertained at dinner Thursday in honor of Colonel Hasbrouck and Mrs. Hulme, the other guests being Capt. and Mrs. W. F. Crote and Lieut. and Mrs. C. M. Blackford. Captain Cecil's birthday was appropriately celebrated on Jan. 11, the evening being given to a pretty bridge party.

On New Year's Day at noon the regiment paid its respects to Colonel Hasbrouck and Capt. W. F. Crote jointly. Captain Crote relinquished command to Colonel Hasbrouck on the last day of the old year. The reception was at the hospitable home of the Grottes. During the afternoon there was much informal calling, the feature of which was the invading of every home by the bachelor officers, who moved in a solid body and gave their friends a real treat. At five o'clock Lieut. and Mrs. Cummins were hosts of a delightful reception to Colonel Hasbrouck and Mrs. Hulme.

Mrs. G. M. Ekwurzel entertained Tuesday afternoon at bridge and hearts in honor of her mother, Mrs. Thorp, of Crawford, Neb. The bridge prizes were won by Mesdames Grotte and Johnson, while the heart prizes fell to Mesdames Cummins and Alfente. Capt. and Mrs. Cecil expect to spend a leave of a month in Boston and vicinity. Colonel Davis is expected home from El Paso this week. The Charity Ball to be given at the Sheridan Inn on Jan. 22, will have a generous patronage from the post. Lieut. T. C. Lonergan is home from leave spent in New York and St. Louis. Captain Higman and Lieutenant Sullivan have been personally supervising the putting up of ice, with the result that in six days nearly 600 tons of crystal clear, twenty-inch ice has been put in the big storehouse. Corporal Barnett, of the band, bowled the remarkable score of 279 on our alleys last week. The post bowling team has distanced all competitors in the tournament and will soon bring the trophy home permanently.

Yesterday we had a genuine Chinook. After three weeks of snow below zero weather there came a sudden change and in less than an hour there was a difference of fifty degrees in temperature, due to a warm wind which came from the Puget Sound. The cold spell kept the post plumber and his assistants busy night and day caring for frozen pipes.

The Yama Yama Club was entertained Friday evening by Misses Matilda and Anna Axton. The motion picture entertainments are given but once each week now and are free to the garrison. The very latest films are used and a choice concert is given by the 18th Infantry orchestra. Mr. T. C. Diers was the soloist at the service Sunday night. For next Sunday evening the orchestra, directed by Mr. Klein, will play a sacred concert of four numbers, and Mrs. Alf Diefenderfer will be the soloist. We are looking forward to a great treat when the Virginia Jubilee Singers, the next number in the lyceum course, come on Feb. 14. They will be followed on Feb. 27 by Mr. and Mrs. Spafford, cartoonists.

FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, Jan. 13, 1912.

The 1st and 3d battalions of the 20th Infantry arrived in the city from San Francisco on Tuesday, Jan. 9, and on account of the severe cold the troops were taken to Fort Douglas in street cars instead of making the long march as had been planned. With the troops came Major Richard C. Croxton, wife and daughter; Chaplain J. M. Moose and Mrs. Moose, Capt. C. C. Smith (new post adjutant in place of Lieutenant McCleery, acting adjutant), Capt. G. B. Pond, A. M. Shipp, G. W. England, J. W. Petty; First Lieuts. B. P. Johnson, John W. Craig, A. W. Gulion, H. D. Schultz, R. C. Cotton, G. B. Glover, A. R. Underwood, R. C. Ditto, R. P. Hartle and H. G. Ball. After a stay of only a day or so Mrs. Croxton and her daughter left for a visit with G. and Mrs. Williams in Schenectady.

The unsettled condition still exists at the post, or, rather it is worse than before since the coming of the new officers and the few ladies who accompanied them here. No one of the houses has yet been finished as to its repairs and as a consequence no one is settled. Capt. and Mrs. G. B. Pond have been guests of Capt. and Mrs. W. B. Graham for a few days, and Lieut. and Mrs. B. P. Johnson have been visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Dailey. Many officers are expecting to go away on leave shortly and many of their wives have already gone East or remained West, visiting relatives or friends. It begins to look as if the post will not be a real habitation till the spring.

The regimental band, which is rapidly gaining a local reputation, was heard in a fine band concert on Wednesday evening in the rotunda of the Hotel Utah, a number of the post people coming downtown to enjoy the event, as well as many of the society folk in the city. The work of the band was highly commended by the audience, which numbered several of the leading musicians of the city.

Dr. and Mrs. R. S. Allison entertained most delightfully at bridge on Friday evening, in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. W. B. Wallace. Seven tables of the game were enjoyed and later a buffet supper was served, the hostess being assisted by Mrs. Malcolm A. Keyser. A number of young people joined after the theater for supper. Lieut. and Mrs. Wiley E. Dawson and their little daughter spent four days here on their way from Fort Porter to Lieutenant Dawson's new station at Vancouver Barracks. They were entertained during every hour of their stay, a number of evening affairs being

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Imported Voiles, Woven Stripes, neat Checks, Plaids, Combination colors, etc. 28 inches wide. Special at 25c yd.

Printed Irish Dimities, Linen Lawns, French Organdie, English Voile, French Brilliant, 25c to 60c yd.

Sheer Handkerchief Linen, printed Stripes in all colors, 75c to \$1.25 yd.

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English Ottoman Cords, Poplins, Galatea, Khaki, Ratine Cloths, D. & J. Anderson's Gingham, in plain colors, Stripes, Checks, Plaids and Kindergarten Cloth in over 50 different designs.

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arranged in their honor, as well as luncheons and dinners. They were guests of Mr. Dawson's uncle, Postmaster Arthur L. Thomas, former Governor of Utah.

Mrs. Frank B. Jones and her daughters have moved into No. 19 for the present, but they hope to be ready to leave here in time to get the March boat for the Philippines, as Colonel Jones expects to join them in time for that transport. Mrs. M. E. Holland and Miss Holland, mother and sister of Dr. John H. Holland, have returned from a stay in San Francisco and are again with Dr. and Mrs. Holland. Mrs. George H. Chapman, their guest, has returned to her home in Evanston, Wyo. Capt. Arthur N. Tasker, of the special examining board, came here with the troops last Tuesday and conducted a special examination, leaving again for the West on Friday evening.

FORT CROOK.

Fort Crook, Neb., Jan. 10, 1912.

Mrs. Allaire was hostess for the Monday Bridge Club. Three tables were filled and Mrs. Nuttman was the lucky one. Mrs. Chenoweth entertained at a charming dinner for the Ringwalt family, of Omaha, on Saturday evening. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Ringwalt, Misses Dorothy and Mary Ringwalt, Mr. Taylor Belcher, of Omaha, Lieut. and Mrs. Bowman and Captain Howell. Lieut. and Mrs. Davis have returned from Atchison, Kas., where they spent the holidays with Mrs. Ingalls, Mrs. Davis's mother.

Lieut. and Mrs. Bubb gave a pleasant dinner on Friday. Lieut. and Mrs. Bowman were hosts for the Evening Card Club the past week. Lieutenant Colonel Allaire won the bridge prize and Captain Dorey the "Coon Can." Lieutenant Wilson has returned from a visit at his old home in Missouri. He was delayed by a railroad wreck in which he lost nearly all his clothes. John Singleton Switzer, jr., has returned to Merceburg after a pleasant visit with his parents.

Capt. and Mrs. Nuttman gave a dinner party at the Omaha Club on Wednesday. Lieutenant Fulton has arrived from San Francisco and is living in the club until Mrs. Fulton arrives. Lieutenant Scott had as guests at the Omaha Club on ladies' night Col. and Mrs. Spencer, of Cleveland, Ohio. Capt. and Mrs. Nesbitt, of the post. Major Atkinson left Jan. 2 for Fort Leavenworth to pursue the field officers' course.

Colonel Lassiter's orders to Angel Island cause general regret, as he and Mrs. Lassiter had made many warm friends in the regiment as well as in Omaha. The mercury here has been below zero most of the time since Christmas. Old-timers say it is the coldest in twenty years.

FORT D. A. RUSSELL.

Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., Jan. 10, 1912.

The officers of the 11th Infantry mess elected for the ensuing year are Major Leet, president; Lieutenant McAdams, secretary and treasurer; Captains McConnell, Wescott and Wilson, board of governors. The election Dec. 30 was followed by a banquet presided over by Mrs. Kiefer. There were thirty-three at the table, including, Colonel Williams, Lieutenant Colonel Bundy, Major Lee, Major Heavey, Chaplain Stull, Captains Kemper, Tanner, Myer, McConnell, Wescott, Wilson, Holley, Clark, Lawrence, Lieutenants McAdams, Delaplaine, Black, Brunzell, Dowell, Connolly, Palmer, Reardon, Chant, Sloan, Lackland, Baade. The guests were Captains Hart, Hughes, Noble, Lieutenant Steever, Drs. Williamson, Carter and Lombard. While the officers of the 11th were holding their meeting Mrs. Williams entertained the ladies of the regiment at cards, followed by a Dutch supper. Those who carried off the prizes at five hundred were Mrs. Palmer and Mrs. Dowell.

On New Year's Day from 12 to 1:30 Col. and Mrs. Dyer were at home to callers. In the receiving line with Mrs. Dyer were Mesdames Williams, Bundy, Skinner, Dade, Kimball, Hartman, Reno, Burt and Wilson. At the punch bowls were Mrs. McCleave and Mrs. Kilbourne. Mrs. Bryson and Mrs. McNair served eggnog. Mrs. Armstrong, Mrs. Le May, Mrs. Christian, Mrs. Wheeler and Miss Rosalie Williams also assisted in the dining room. From 2 to 4 Col. and Mrs. Williams received. Those who received with Mrs. Williams were Mrs. Bundy, Mrs. Lee, Mrs. Tanner, Mrs. Myer, and Mrs. Clark. Mrs. Reardon and Miss Rosalie Williams presided over the eggnog. Serving were Mrs. Palmer and Mrs. Sloan.

Assisting in the dining room were Mrs. Lawrence, Mrs. Black and Miss Davis.

On Tuesday of last week Mrs. Williamson, mother of Dr. Williamson, gave a tea in honor of Mesdames Lawrence, Clark and Kilbourne. Receiving with the hostess were Mrs. Dyer, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Thompson and the guests of honor, Mrs. Skinner and Mrs. McAdams, served in the dining room. Assisting were Mrs. Hartman, Mrs. Snyder, Mrs. McAdams, Mrs. Reardon, Miss Davis and Miss Rosalie Williams. Lieut. and Mrs. Eastman are guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Palmer. Lieut. and Mrs. Van Horn have returned from a leave spent in the East.

Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., Jan. 20, 1912.

Major and Mrs. Hartman, their daughter Phyllis and Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. Hartman's mother, have left Fort Russell for Fort Omaha, where Major Hartman is to be stationed. Mrs. Samuel B. Pearson has returned from an extended visit with relatives in New York and New Jersey. Mrs. Sanford was guest of honor at a pretty luncheon given by Mrs. Kilbourne on Tuesday. Other guests were Mrs. Dyer, Mrs. Dade, Mrs. Williamson and Mrs. Le May.

On Friday, Jan. 12, the officers and ladies of the Artillery gave one of their delightful entertainments at the club, offering dancing, music and cards. Mrs. Rufus B. Clark has gone to Denver for a few days. Mrs. Lesley J. McNair entertained at a tea on Jan. 13 for Mesdames Dyer, Sanford, Kilbourne, Thompson, Masi and King.

On Thursday Mrs. Alexander B. Dyer gave a luncheon in honor of her sister, Mrs. Sanford, of New York, and for Mesdames Dade, Christian, Sparks, Armstrong, Le May, McCleave, Wheeler and Bryson. Capt. and Mrs. Earl W. Tanner left on Tuesday for St. Louis, where Captain Tanner is to be stationed as paymaster. Lieut. and Mrs. Dowell entertained the Chatter Club Wednesday evening. Mrs. McAdams gave a Kensington Thursday afternoon. The guests were Mesdames Williams, Myer, Kemper, Black, Brunzell, Dowell, Reardon, Palmer, Williamson, Miss Rosalie Williams, Misses Coon and Davis.

Last evening at the 11th Infantry Card Club's regular meeting there were eight tables of bridge and two of five hundred. The hostesses were Mesdames Van Horn, Williamson and Sloan. Bridge prizes were won by Mrs. Reardon, Lieutenant Dowell and Mrs. McAdams, while Captain Holley carried off the prize at five hundred.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., Jan. 17, 1912.

A most beautiful dinner was given Sunday evening by Mr. and Mrs. George F. Adams, when the table was a picture with orchids, lilies-of-the-valley and ribbon to match the orchids. The guests were Major and Mrs. Hero, Capt. and Mrs. Totten, Capt. and Mrs. Barnes, Captain Cook, Capt. and Mrs. Howell, Capt. and Mrs. Baker, Mrs. Bradley and Mr. Blood, of New York.

On Friday Mrs. Maxwell Murray entertained at bridge for Mesdames Hero, McNeil, Bradley, Corbin, Baker, Perry, Masteller, Arthur, Carpenter, Geere, Clarke, Maybach, William Monroe, Totten. Miss Hero won a lovely mirror, Mrs. Carpenter a vase and Mrs. Maybach a pretty picture. Mrs. McNeil served an ice, Mrs. Totten poured tea and Mrs. Corbin poured chocolate. On Thursday afternoon Mrs. Samuel Cardwell had two tables of auction bridge. Her guests were Mesdames Hall, Steger, Hinkley, Barnes, Merritt, Paterson, Masteller, Howell. Prizes were won by Mrs. Harrison Hall, Mrs. Howell. On Friday Capt. and Mrs. James Totten had a dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Coward, Capt. and Mrs. Carpenter, Capt. and Mrs. Masteller, Miss Masteller and Lieutenant Franke. Thursday a dinner was given by Major and Mrs. William P. Pence for Capt. and Mrs. Howell, Capt. and Mrs. Barnes, Capt. and Mrs. Steger, Major and Mrs. Hero, Capt. and Mrs. Masteller, General Davis.

Mrs. Arthur entertained with a bridge party on Thursday evening for Mesdames Hanna, Paterson, Maybach, Collins, Murray, Hicks, Geere, Totten, Brinton, Clarke, Sunderland, Winslow, Carpenter, Avery. On Saturday Capt. and Mrs. Totten gave a dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Steger, Capt. and Mrs. Crawford, Lieutenants Duncan and Townes. Another dinner Saturday was given by Capt. and Mrs. Perry for Capt. and Mrs. Barnes, Capt. and Mrs. Bunker, Capt. and Mrs. Howell, Capt. and Mrs. Maybach and Mr. Jowett. Lieut.

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and Mrs. Hicks entertained at dinner Sunday evening at the Chamberlin for Capt. and Mrs. Bunker and Capt. and Mrs. Perry. Friday evening Mr. and Mrs. George Adams gave a bridge party for Gen. J. M. C. Davis, Col. John W. Pullman, Capt. and Mrs. Cole, Capt. and Mrs. Perry, Capt. and Mrs. Howell, Mrs. McNeil, Mrs. Hinkley, Dr. Peed, Mrs. Secard, of Washington, and Mrs. Young, of Hampton. Captain Howell was a beautiful cigar jar, Mrs. McNeil a lovely porcelain and copper tray, and Mrs. Howell a dainty tapestry box.

Little Ralph Herring celebrated his birthday Saturday with a party. All the children of the post from two to five years old were invited. Miss Catherine Lamb, of Flushing, N.Y., is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. McKenny. In her honor Mrs. McKenny gave a bridge party Tuesday. Other guests were Mesdames Howell, Steger, Turtle, Herring, Mack, Clarke, Geere, Winslow, Hase, Perry, Totten. Mrs. Steger won a dainty breakfast cap, and Miss Lamb a set of place-cards, hand-painted.

Lieut. Allen Kimberly gave a dinner on board the mine planter General Samuel Mills Friday for Capt. and Mrs. Howell, Lieut. and Mrs. Murray, Lieut. and Mrs. Corbin, Lieutenant Campbell, Saturday Capt. and Mrs. Baker entertained at dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Cole, Capt. and Mrs. Masteller, Lieutenant Smith and bride, Miss Masteller, Capt. and Mrs. McBride, Lieut. and Mrs. Clarke, Lieutenant Hardig. On Saturday Capt. and Mrs. Cardwell entertained at dinner for Major and Mrs. Hero, Capt. and Mrs. Paterson, Lieut. and Mrs. Murray. Major Frederick has returned to the post. Capt. and Mrs. Perry had a club supper Saturday evening for Capt. and Mrs. Maybach, Capt. and Mrs. Steger, Mrs. McNeil, Miss Hinkley, Mr. Massey, of Newport News, and Mr. Heffelfinger, of Hampton. Another supper at the club was given by Capt. and Mrs. Baker for Capt. and Mrs. Collins and Mrs. Bradley. Still another was given by Capt. and Mrs. Monroe for Capt. and Mrs. Walter K. Wilson and Lieut. and Mrs. Clarke.

Capt. and Mrs. John Munroe entertained at dinner Saturday for Miss McKee, Miss Ann Brown Kimberly, Lieutenants Franke and Holland, Miss Lola Berry entertained at the Sherwood Inn Monday evening for Misses Erskine, McKee, Abbott, Masteller, Hughes, Ann Brown and Bessie Kimberly, Nathalie and Leonie Berry, Lieutenants McNeil, Nichols, Crawford, Holland, Breton, Ford, Hardy, Boyd, Miss Stevens, of Detroit, is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Collins. Mrs. W. S. Pfender and Mrs. A. H. Van Buskirk, both of New York, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Kimberly. The mine planter General Mills took quite a number of the post people to Norfolk last Wednesday to see Blanche Bates in "Nobody's Widow." Skating on the parade ground is quite an unusual sight, but has been seen every day since this very cold weather set in. The Misses Hero have invitations out for a fancy dress hop next Saturday. Last evening Capt. and Mrs. John Munroe entertained in honor of their house guest, Miss McKee. Other guests were Misses Stevens, Erskine, Pullman, Bass, Masteller, Hughes, Ann Brown and Bessie Kimberly, and Mrs. Sunderland and Lieutenants Crawford, Holland, McNeil, Stanton, Franke, Booten, Ford, Baxter, Breton.

COLUMBUS BARRACKS.

Columbus, Ohio, Jan. 16, 1912.

Mrs. Charles Billingslea entertained with a bridge party last Wednesday afternoon in honor of Mrs. Thomas Cruse, wife of Colonel Cruse. Prizes were won by Mrs. Benson Hedges, of Columbus, and Mrs. Cruse, of Boston. Among the guests were Mrs. George A. Dodd, Mrs. Ferguson, of New York city, Mrs. Cruse, of Boston, Mrs. Benson Hedges and Mrs. Montaigne, of Columbus, Mrs. Kenyon Joyce, Mrs. Kelly Parsons, Mrs. Hugh S. Brown, Mrs. R. G. Caldwell, Mrs. B. N. Rittenhouse, Mrs. Walter Drysdale and Mrs. Gunkel. Refreshments were served and the guests departed at a late hour. Lieut. and Mrs. Kenyon A. Joyce, of the Cavalry, entertained with a dinner party before the hop last Friday. Among the guests were Lieutenant Cruse and his mother, Mrs. Thomas Cruse, wife of Colonel Cruse, of Boston, Lieut. and Mrs. B. N. Rittenhouse, Lieut. and Mrs. Robert G. Caldwell and Dr. and Mrs. Gunkel.

The officers' hop of last Friday evening was a most successful affair. The hop room was artistically decorated with flags and bunting and Oriental rugs. In one corner of the hall Col. and Mrs. George A. Dodd and Capt. and Mrs. Hugh Screeven Brown received the guests. Columbus society was well represented, many of this winter's debutantes attending. Dancing was enjoyed until the "wee sma' hours," as the music, under the leadership of Mr. Karasek, of the garrison band, was irresistible. The dance committee was composed of Capt. Lincoln Kilbourne, Lieutenants Drysdale and Cruse.

Mrs. Lincoln F. Kilbourne is confined to her home with the grippe. Lieut. and Mrs. Guthrie spent last Sunday in Dayton as guests of Mrs. Guthrie's parents. Capt. and Mrs. F. S. Leisenring gave a dinner party Jan. 12 in honor of Captain Leisenring's mother, Mrs. Leisenring, and Mrs. Thomas Cruse, of Boston. Other guests were Lieut. and Mrs. B. N. Rittenhouse and Lieut. Fred T. Cruse.

Many from the garrison attended the Eames-Gorgoza concert in Memorial Hall last Monday evening. Quite a number of officers and ladies have become interested in bowling, the alleys being kept busy every afternoon from 4:30 until 6 o'clock. Capt. H. S. Brown has tied the high alley score, 234, and holds an average of 166 for nineteen games. Capt. A. C. Christie bowled his highest score last Thursday, 207. Mrs. H. S. Brown holds high alley record for ladies, score 123.

Mrs. Walter S. Drysdale gave a bridge party last Friday afternoon in honor of her sister, Miss MacElroy. Mrs. F. S. Leisenring gave a luncheon last Thursday. Lieut. W. S. Shields, M.O., has reported here for duty to succeed Dr. Slater.

ordered to Fort St. Phillip, La. Lieut. R. G. Caldwell is on sick report. Lieutenant Cruse and his mother, Mrs. Thomas Cruse, gave a theater party last Wednesday evening.

FORT MYER.

Fort Myer, Va., Jan. 17, 1912.

Miss Hawkins is the guest of Major and Mrs. C. P. Summerall. Mrs. F. O. Johnson was hostess at a bridge luncheon last Thursday. Her guests were ladies from Washington and Fort Myer. Lieut. and Mrs. R. F. Tate entertained at dinner last Thursday for Col. and Mrs. Garrard, Major and Mrs. Summerall, Miss Hawkins and Captain Bailly.

Lieut. and Mrs. Patten entertained at dinner Friday, afterward taking their guests to the informal hop. Miss Garrard, Miss Crosby, Miss May Byrne, Lieutenants Pullen, Simpson and Overton were their guests. Capt. and Mrs. F. H. Gallup had Capt. and Mrs. Barnhardt, Miss Morris and Captain Bailly as their guests. Lieut. and Mrs. Foster had Miss Gooch, Miss Hirschinger, Mr. Meacham and Lieutenant Surles to dinner and afterward attended the hop. Captain Dean was host at a small tea after the drill Friday afternoon. Miss Russell and Lieutenant Russell gave a supper after the hop Friday. Capt. and Mrs. Barnhardt, Mrs. and Miss Greble and Lieutenant Downer were among the guests. Lieutenant Simpson also gave a supper after the hop, the party being chaperoned by Lieut. and Mrs. V. S. Foster, and the other guests were Miss Garrard, Miss Crosby, Miss Byrne, Miss Hirschinger, Miss Gooch, Lieutenants Pullen, Surles, Bradford, Overton, Messrs. Meacham and Moore.

Mrs. Downer returned to the post Saturday after spending several weeks at her home in Cincinnati. On Saturday night a great many people from the post went to the hop at the navy yard. Mr. Paxton, of Walla Walla, Wash., is visiting his aunt and uncle, Major and Mrs. F. S. Foltz, who entertain at cards to-morrow evening in his honor. Miss Eleanor Grant arrived Monday and is the house guest of Lieut. and Mrs. V. S. Foster. Miss Hirschinger is visiting Miss Garrard. Lieut. E. F. Graham has reported here for duty with the 15th Cavalry. Miss Conklin and Miss Howell are guests of Capt. and Mrs. Dean. Dr. Daniel McGuire, who has been spending several days with Capt. H. H. Bailly, leaves to-day for his station at Fort Barrancas, Fla.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Jan. 13, 1912.

Col. F. L. Towne, retired, celebrated his seventy-sixth birthday anniversary Jan. 11. He has spent a great deal of his service in Texas, and still makes San Antonio his winter home, visiting relatives and friends in the East every summer. At the meeting of the Fort Sam Houston Polo Club, Col. Charles G. Treat was elected president; Lieut. Matt C. Bristol was elected manager for the year.

Troop K, 3d Cav., leaves Monday morning on an overland hike to Fort Clark for permanent station. Capt. Walter S. Grant is in command of the troop.

Mrs. Sturgis gave a very pretty tea complimentary to Mrs. Lockwood, who is spending the winter with her son, Lieutenant Lockwood, 22d Inf. Assisting Mrs. Sturgis were Mrs. Treat, Mrs. Tate, Mrs. Conrad and Mrs. Rice. Miss Keene entertained at luncheon complimentary to Mrs. Treat. Others were Mrs. Sturgis, Mrs. Carr, Mrs. Muir, Mrs. Lee, Mrs. Kampmann, Mrs. Herman Kampmann, Mrs. Eichlitz, Miss Brackenridge, Mrs. Roberts, Mrs. Lee, Miss Wood, of Kansas City, Mrs. Graves and Mr. Huff.

Mrs. Robert Read entertained at dinner in honor of Mrs. Scott, who has just arrived. Col. and Mrs. Scott were complimented by a delightful reception given them by the 3d Cavalry at the 3d Cavalry mess. Those receiving were Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Read, Mrs. Treat, Mrs. Sturgis, Mrs. Rice, Mrs. Conrad and Mrs. Thayer. Mrs. Adams entertained the 22d Infantry Bridge Club Monday. Mrs. Frederick winning the prize.

Mrs. Herr entertained a few friends of the 22d Infantry Friday afternoon. Mrs. Theodore B. Taylor gave a most elaborate bridge party on Wednesday complimentary to Mrs. Hoskins. Col. and Mrs. Hoskins are spending the winter here with their daughter, Mrs. Julius Conrad, and Captain Conrad. Mrs. Taylor, of New York city, is here on a visit to her son, Lieut. and Mrs. Taylor, 3d Cav. Capt. and Mrs. John P. Preston are now settled in their new quarters. The officers and ladies gave an informal hop Friday evening. The receiving line was composed of Mrs. Tate, Mrs. Rolphie and Mrs. Peter Murray.

HAWAIIAN NOTES.

Honolulu, H.T., Dec. 30, 1911.

The sailors of the U.S.S. California, Maryland, West Virginia, Colorado and South Dakota, marched in a grand parade on Friday morning, Dec. 29, to the admiration and applause of an immense throng of the inhabitants and visitors of this Island. A line of march was taken up by the sailor boys, under command of Capt. A. S. Halstead, of the U.S.S. West Virginia, flagship of the Second Division, Rear Admiral W. H. H. Southerland, commander. Captain Halstead, with his staff, Lieut. Comdr. L. F. James, C. T. Owens, H. Williams, Ensign R. K. Turner, staff adjutant; P.A. Paymer, E. R. Wilson, jr., staff officer U.S.S. South Dakota; Asst. Surg. R. Cuthbertson, U.S.S. West Virginia, and Mdsn. F. A. Marsh, U.S.S. California, aid and signal officer, headed the grand procession, which moved from the ships promptly at 9:30 in the morning. Mounted Territorial policemen cleared the way for the line of march up Fort street to Beretania avenue; thence "Whikiki," meaning south, to Thomas's Park; from this park "Ewa" along King street. After the policemen squad came the fine band of the U.S.S. California; then the ship's Marine Corps battalion, which made a splendid presentation. The U.S.S. Maryland's band preceded the U.S.S. California's colors, South Dakota's battalion and drum and trumpet corps, Colorado's and West Virginia's battalion and bands. Each battalion had two galling guns and quite an artillery of gun carriages brought up the rear. The Hospital Corps were well represented. The almost two thousand sailors in line showed splendid military training, marched and maneuvered as if members of the land branch of the Service. The uniforms worn were the regulation tropical clothes—white with large sailor blue collars, black silk handkerchiefs, white shirts, trousers, puttees and black shoes. These boys of the Pacific Fleet are a magnificent body of men—large, clean and excellently behaved. The men were reviewed by ex-President S. B. Dole, Chief Justice A. L. M. Robertson of the Hawaii Supreme Court, and Governor Walter F. Frear, attended by Col. John W. Jones, commander of the Hawaiian National Guard, and other officers of the Guard; Rear Admiral Chauncey Thomas, Capt. Charles H. Harlow, Comdr. W. J. Terhune, Chief of Staff, and others of the fleet; Rear Admiral W. C. Cowles, Gen. M. M. Macomb, U.S.A., with his staff.

Gen. and Mrs. Montgomery M. Macomb entertained at a beautifully arranged dinner party on Friday at their home on Wilder avenue, in compliment to Rear Admiral and Mrs. Chauncey Thomas. Others of this charming party were Dr. and Mrs. Ernest K. Johnstone, Mrs. James Wilder, Miss Wilder, Capt. and Mrs. Clifford C. Carter, Comdr. W. J. Terhune and Major and Mrs. Archibald Campbell, Mrs. Alfred B. Putnam, of Fort De Russy, entertained the members of the Service Club on Wednesday at her home. Mrs. Frank B. Edwards, Mrs. George E. Turner, Mrs. William P. Wooten, Mrs. Arthur T. Marix, Mrs. Tucker Smith, Mrs. Coleman, Mrs. Joseph A. Sheedy, Mrs. Daniel W. Hand, Mrs. W. C. Neville, Mrs. John S. Pratt, Mrs. Clifton C. Carter and Mrs. Watkins. Mrs. Watkins scored high and was presented with a Chinese embroidered centerpiece. Mrs. Neville was second best and received a burnt bamboo basket as a prize.

The U.S.S. Maryland was the scene of a sweet christening on Thursday afternoon last, when the first grandchild of Capt.

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and Mrs. Ellicott, U.S.N., was christened aboard its grandfather's ship, the ceremony taking place on the quarterdeck, performed by Chaplain Le Roy N. Taylor, U.S.N., of the U.S.S. South Dakota. The young daughter of Lieut. and Mrs. Ross S. Kingsbury, Marine Corps, received the name of Priscilla Hulda Kingsbury. Mrs. Kingsbury was Miss Josephine Ellicott, eldest daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Ellicott. Lieutenant Kingsbury is stationed with his battalion of Marines at this Naval yard of Honolulu, as adjutant of the Corps. Major W. C. Neville, Marine Corps, was godfather, with Mrs. Walter C. Cowles and Mrs. Tucker Smith as proxy godmothers. Little Priscilla's robe was an heirloom, the same long christening dress which was worn by Captain Ellicott's father, the baby's great-grandfather, Captain Ellicott, U.S. Navy, from Maryland. The party consisted of Mrs. Cowles, Major and Mrs. W. C. Neville, Capt. and Mrs. Arthur T. Marix, Lieut. and Mrs. Roy Francis Smith, Lieut. and Mrs. W. L. Calhoun, of the U.S.S. Maryland, Capt. and Mrs. Clifford Game, Lieut. and Mrs. John S. Pratt, Mrs. Rockwell, Miss Helen Rockwell, Lieut. and Mrs. Ernest R. Gayler, Judge and Mrs. W. L. Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. Sutton, Mr. and Mrs. L. Tenney Peck, Mr. and Mrs. F. McStocker, Misses McStocker, Miss Anderson and Miss Katharine Stevens. A magnificent tea party was served in the commanding officers' dining room, with Captain Ellicott as the charming host. Capt. John M. Ellicott, commanding the Maryland, was born and raised in the state of Maryland, at Ellicott City, named for his father's father. On the beautifully embossed silverware of immense bowls, a complete service and other pieces of silver which was presented by the state of "Maryland, My Maryland" to this ship on the occasion of its being named Maryland, is the impress in raised embossed silver of the homestead on one article, and the other pieces of silver all are the old home of Captain Ellicott. The old family tree in his father's homestead yard is one under which Lord Fairfax treated with the Indians in the early history of the Thirteen Colonies. That Captain Ellicott should be in charge of this priceless gift from his city and state is a delightfully rare incident in the U.S. Navy.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Chauncey Thomas gave a delightful informal luncheon at the Moana Hotel on Tuesday, in compliment to ex-President of Hawaii and Mrs. Sanford B. Dole. Capt. and Mrs. Charles C. Harlow, of the U.S.S. California; Rear Admiral and Mrs. Walter C. Cowles, Mr. and Mrs. Eben Low, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Dillingham, Miss Hook and Mr. A. L. C. Atkinson were the guests.

The officers of the U.S.S. Colorado sent out invitations requesting "the pleasure of your company at the unveiling of our Christmas tree, Dec. 24, 10 p.m." The tree, and, in fact, the entire night almost, proved a most delightful occasion. Before the "unveiling" of the beautiful tree, distributions of Christmas gifts, etc., the invited party danced the Christmas in.

There was a fine game played on the polo fields of Leilehua on Dec. 23, the teams of the 5th Cavalry competing for the Wilder cup, which Col. Wilber E. Wilder, 5th Cav., has offered for the best polo team in his regiment.

Miss Gamble, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Gamble, was hostess at an afternoon bridge party on Tuesday to Mrs. Edward A. Shuttleworth, of Schofield Barracks. Mrs. McCoy, Mrs. Arthur T. Marix, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. James M. Kennedy, Mrs. Ernest Johnstone, Mrs. and Miss Rothwell, Mrs. Frank B. Edwards, Mrs. Clifford Game, Mrs. George D. Freeman, jr., of Fort Shafter; Mrs. Rogers, Mrs. W. C. Neville, Mrs. Elentheros H. Cooke, Mrs. David B. Case, Mrs. George E. Turner, Miss Freeman and Miss Katharine Stevens. Miss Gamble is a charming addition to any community. She is a sister of the wife of Capt. Elentheros H. Cooke, paymaster of this department.

The officers of the 2d Infantry entertained on Monday evening at a smoker at their club-house at Schofield Barracks, in compliment to Gen. Montgomery M. Macomb. Most of the officers of the 5th Cavalry cantonment, 1st Field Art. and Medical lines were present. The 2d Infantry band played throughout the evening and all spent a cordial hour. The Service Bridge Club, Schofield Barracks, held a charming social in the clubhouse of the 2d Infantry Wednesday morning. Miss Alfred Scales was the charming hostess of the day, also winning first prize. Mrs. A. W. Gullion won second prize. Mrs. Peter E. Marquart entertained charmingly at a luncheon bridge on Thursday afternoon at Leilehua. The guests were Mrs. William R. Gibson, Mrs. Rush B. Lincoln, Mrs. L. O. Mathews, Mrs. Clement H. Wright, Mrs. Joseph C. Kay and Mrs. A. W. Gullion. Mrs. Mathews and Mrs. Kay won the bridge prizes.

Friday afternoon Mrs. Joseph C. Kay entertained the members of the 2d Regiment Bridge Club. Mrs. Rush B. Lincoln won first honors and was awarded the prize, a gift from Mrs. Kay, a set of Canton linen plate doilies. Lieutenant Hoffman is a recent and welcome addition to the line of the 2d Infantry at Schofield Barracks. Mrs. Hoffman, mother of Lieutenant Hoffman, came with him on the last transport and will become a member of the big brigade post, after spending a week in Honolulu.

The post commander of Schofield Barracks and Miss Mansfield gave a beautiful dinner party at their quarters on Monday in honor of Gen. M. M. Macomb and his staff, who were then strangers within the borders of Col. Francis W. Mansfield's command. Lieut. George L. Morrison, 5th Cav., and Mrs. George L. Morrison, son and mothers, Mrs. White and Mrs. Morrison, spent the week-end at the Haliwa Hotel, from Schofield Barracks. Capt. and Mrs. Edward A. Shuttleworth gave a beautifully arranged dinner party on Friday at Schofield Barracks for Capt. and Mrs. Charles C. Haight and Major and Mrs. Wm. C. Cruikshank. Lieut. George E. Turner, C.A.C., military instructor of the Kamekameha schools of Honolulu, and Mrs. George E. Turner, were house guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Harold S. Naylor, Leilehua, for the week-end.

Lieut. F. W. Bowley, 1st Field Art., who met with a severe accident a few weeks ago while drilling with his battalion, has been discharged from the hospital and is going around the post on crutches. The team of one of the gun carriages became unruly and started to run. In an heroic effort to stop this runaway, Lieutenant Bowley's horse fell, breaking the Lieutenant's leg.

Wednesday morning, at Schofield Barracks, Mrs. Lewis Forrester and Miss Marcia P. Bell, daughter of Chaplain and Mrs. Samuel H. Bell, were hostesses at the meeting of the Service Club in the Infantry club-house. Miss Bell won first honors in high scores and received two pairs of silk hose. Mrs. Gullion was second and secured a Japanese-stained

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Lake Lanao district, was suddenly plunged into grief through the accidental drowning of two men of that organization on the afternoon of Nov. 16. As Pvt. Roy J. Allamong and Benjamin F. Hickenhiser were attempting to board a launch on Lake Lanao their little boat suddenly capsized and the men were left struggling in the water. First Lieutenant Hawley, 6th Inf., and Privates Keller and McGreevy, of Co. G, 21st Inf., made heroic attempts to rescue the drowning men, but did not succeed. The sad occurrence has cast a gloom over the entire regiment.

Sergt. and Mrs. Weber, with their children, left this post last week. Sergeant Weber, sergeant, first class, Hospital Corps, has been stationed at Ludlow Barracks for nearly two years and is now under orders to return to the United States. While en route they expect to stop for some time in Honolulu, Mrs. Weber's former home. They have many friends in the garrison.

THE NAVY.

Corrected up to Jan. 23. Later changes will be found on another page.

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Hugo Osterhaus, Commander-in-Chief.

CONNECTICUT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Independent Fleet Flagship and Flagship of Rear Admiral Osterhaus.) Capt. Hugh Rodman. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

First Division.

Rear Admiral Aaron Ward, Commander.

FLORIDA, 1st C.B.S., 26 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Ward.) Capt. Harry S. Knapp. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DELAWARE, 1st C.B.S., 10 guns. Capt. John Hood. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MICHIGAN, 1st C.B.S., 8 guns. Capt. Edward E. Capehart. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NORTH DAKOTA, 1st C.B.S., 10 guns. Capt. Henry B. Wilson. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

UTAH, 1st C.B.S., 26 guns. Capt. William S. Benson. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral Cameron McR. Winslow, Commander.

LOUISIANA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Winslow.) Capt. Roger Welles. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

KANSAS, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. John A. Hoogewerff. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. James H. Oliver. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

SOUTH CAROLINA, 1st C.B.S., 8 guns. Capt. Thomas Snowden. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

VERMONT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Harry McL. P. Huse. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Third Division.

Rear Admiral Thomas B. Howard, Commander.

GEORGIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Howard.) Capt. Marbury Johnston. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NEBRASKA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Joel R. P. Prince. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

NEW JERSEY, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Frank W. Kellogg. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

RHODE ISLAND, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Hilary P. Jones. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

VIRGINIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. John D. McDonald. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher, Commander.

MINNESOTA, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Usher.) Capt. George R. Clark. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

IDAHO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. William L. Howard. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MISSISSIPPI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. William J. Maxwell. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MISSOURI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Frederick L. Chapin. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

OHIO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Wilson W. Buchanan. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Fifth Division.

Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, Commander.

WASHINGTON, A.C., 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Fiske.) Capt. Richard M. Hughes. At Key West, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NORTH CAROLINA, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Charles O. Marsh. At Key West, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BIRMINGHAM (scout cruiser) 8 guns. Comdr. Charles F. Hughes. At Key West, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CHESTER (scout cruiser), 8 guns. Comdr. Benton C. Decker. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

SALEM (scout cruiser), 8 guns. Comdr. Lloyd H. Chandler. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

Fleet Auxiliary.

CELTIC (supply ship). Lieut. Owen Hill. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CULGOA (supply ship). Comdr. Julian L. Latimer. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

LEBANON (range ship). Chief Bsn. Edward J. Norcott. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PATASCO (tender). Chief Bsn. Walter J. Wortman. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PATHE (repair ship). Comdr. Louis R. de Steiguer. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PATUXENT (tender). Chief Bsn. Frederick Muller. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SAN FRANCISCO (mine layer). Comdr. William H. G. Bullard. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SOLACE (hospital ship). Med. Insp. Manley F. Gates. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

YANKTON (tender). Lieut. Walter S. Anderson. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PACIFIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Chauncey Thomas, Commander-in-Chief.

Address mail for the vessels of the Pacific Fleet as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

First Division.

CALIFORNIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Thomas.) Capt. Charles H. Harlow. At Honolulu, H.T.

MARYLAND, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. John M. Ellicott. Sailed Jan. 14 from Honolulu, H.T., for Guayaquil, Ecuador.

SOUTH DAKOTA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Frank M. Bennett. At Honolulu, H.T.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral William H. H. Southerland, Commander.

WEST VIRGINIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Southerland.) Capt. Alexander S. Halstead. At Honolulu, H.T.

COLORADO, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. William A. Gill. At Honolulu, H.T.

The Pre-eminent Cavées of Champagne



Their fine quality will at once commend them to the most critical

GEO. A. KESSLER & CO. SOLE IMPORTERS NEW YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO

Fleet Auxiliary.

GLACIER (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Richard S. Douglas. At Honolulu, H.T.

PACIFIC RESERVE SQUADRON.

Capt. Charles F. Pond, Commanding.

Send mail to the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

PENNSYLVANIA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Charles F. Pond. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

OREGON, 1st C.B.S., 12 guns. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

RALEIGH, P.C., 11 guns. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Joseph B. Murdock, Commander-in-Chief.

Rear Admiral Reginald F. Nicholson ordered to command. Address mail for the vessels of the Asiatic Fleet, as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

First Division.

SARATOGA, A.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Harrison A. Bispham. At Shanghai, China.

ALBANY, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Richard H. Jackson. At Nanking, China.

CINCINNATI, P.C., 11 guns. Comdr. Samuel S. Robinson. At Chefoo, China.

Second Division.

CALLAO, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Stuart W. Eake. At Canton, China.

ELCANO, G., 4 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Victor S. Houston. At Kiukiang, China.

HELENA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Chester M. Knepper. At Hankow, China.

SAMAR, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Edward D. Washburn. At Ichang, China.

VILLALOBOS, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Wilhelm L. Friedell. At Hankow, China.

WILMINGTON, G., 8 guns. Comdr. Webster A. Edgar. At Canton, China.

Third Division.

PAMPANGA, G. Lieut. Charles A. Woodruff. Cruising in Philippine waters.

QUIROS, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. John W. Schoenfeld. At Hankow, China.

RAINBOW (transport). (Temporary flagship of Rear Admiral Murdock.) 17 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Comdr. Alexander N. Mitchell. At Shanghai, China.

In Reserve.

MONADNOCK, M., 6 guns. Lieut. Emil P. Svars. In reserve. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

MONTEREY, M., 4 guns. Comdr. Mark L. Bristol. At Amoy, China.

TUGS.

CHOCTAW. Chief Bsn. John Mahoney. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

OSCEOLA. Chief Bsn. P. Emery. At the naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.

PISCATAQUA. Lieut. Stephen W. Wallace. At Amoy, China. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

POTOMAC. Chief Bsn. Stephen McCarthy. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

TECUMSEH. Bsn. John P. Judge. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

UNION. Bsn. William J. Drummond. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

WOMPATUCK. Chief Bsn. Peter E. Radcliffe. At Cavite, P.I. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

ABARENDA (collier) merchant complement. Whitney I. Eisler, master. At Chingwangtao, China. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

AJAX (collier) merchant complement. James R. Driggs, master. At Newport News, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ALEXANDER (collier) merchant complement. James D. Smith, master. At Cavite, P.I. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

AMPHITRITE, M., Chief Bsn. Patrick Shanahan. At Memphis, Tenn. Address there. The Amphitrite is assigned to duty with the Missouri Naval Militia and is en route to St. Louis, but has been forced to remain at Memphis on account of low water in the river.

ARETHUSA (supply ship) merchant complement. Arthur M. Whitton, master. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BRUTUS (collier) merchant complement. Isaac Carver, master. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BUFFALO (transport). 6 guns. Comdr. Clarence M. Stone. Sailed Jan. 21 from Shanghai, China, for Amoy, China. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

CAESAR (collier) merchant complement. Francis N. Le Cain. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CASINE (tender). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

CHEYENNE, M. Chief Bsn. Frederick R. Hazard. In commission in reserve. At Tacoma, Wash. Address there. The Cheyenne is assigned to duty with the Naval Militia of the state of Washington.

CHICAGO, P.C., 18 guns. Lieut. William R. Furlong. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there. The Chicago is in commission in reserve and is assigned to duty with the Massachusetts Naval Militia.

CLEVELAND, P.C., 10 guns. Ordered placed in commission in reserve Feb. 1 at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

CYCLOPS (collier) merchant complement. George Worley, master. At Sewall Point, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DENVER, P.C., 10 guns. In commission second reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

DES MOINES, P.C., 10 guns. Lieut. Philip H. Hammond. In reserve at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

bamboo basket. Capt. and Mrs. Edward A. Sturgis entertained the members of the Evening Bridge Club at Schofield Barracks on Thursday evening.

Chaplain Samuel H. Bell, 1st Field Art., has lost his beautiful Kentucky thoroughbred "Clif," who died at Schofield Barracks on Thursday, Dec. 14, 1911. "Clif" was a noble animal, well known and greatly admired. There was universal sorrow throughout the brigade post, where "Clif" was a joy and favorite with all. His death was almost like a member of Major Bell's family going away. Among other accomplishments "Clif" could "cakewalk" most admirably.

Honolulu, H.T., Jan. 3, 1912.

Capt. and Mrs. Peter E. Marquart, of Schofield Barracks, entertained on Wednesday at bridge. Mrs. Foerster, Mrs. McClure, Miss Wilder, Lieutenant Colonel Benson and Lieutenant Jackson were the prize-winners.

On Sunday night Lieutenant Franklin P. Jackson was host at a beautifully planned dinner for Miss Daisy Marquart. Capt. and Mrs. William R. Gibson and Capt. D. W. Chamberlin.

Capt. and Mrs. Charles S. Haight gave a beautiful dinner party on Friday for Capt. and Mrs. Frank E. Hopkins, Capt. and Mrs. William R. Gibson, Capt. and Mrs. Harry O. Willard. Thursday Capt. and Mrs. William R. Gibson were dinner hosts for Major and Mrs. Aldred A. Pruden, Capt. and Mrs. Raymond S. Pratt and Capt. and Mrs. Clarence Deems, jr. On Dec. 29 the officers and ladies of the 3d Battalion, 2d Infantry, Fort Shafter, were hosts at an enjoyable ball in the hoproom of the Administrative Building. Capt. William R. Freeman, Jr., Mrs. Freeman, Major and Mrs. James M. Kennedy and Lieut. and Mrs. Homer N. Preston were in the receiving line. The band of the 2d Infantry played. The large room was prettily decorated and the evening passed charmingly.

The last meeting of the Evening Bridge Club of Schofield Barracks was held at the quarters of Major William M. Cruikshank. Every member attended. Capt. and Mrs. George B. Rodney gave a beautifully planned dinner party at Schofield Barracks on Friday evening.

LUDLOW BARRACKS.

Ludlow Barracks, P.I., Nov. 29, 1911.

Last Thursday evening at about nine o'clock an order was received from department headquarters directing two companies of the 21st Infantry to proceed to Malabang at once. The men had already retired for the night when the news reached them, but at midnight the companies were in readiness and left the barracks for the dock, where a boat was waiting to carry them to their new station. These companies have gone to Malabang for temporary duty, relieving the 1st Battalion of the 3d Infantry which has gone to Jolo. The officers of the 21st Infantry who have gone to Malabang are Major Wilson Chase, who is now in command at that post. Lieut. Herbert L. Taylor, in command of Company I, Lieut. B. E. Grey and Lieut. George M. Parker, with Company L. On Monday morning another order was received from department headquarters directing that two companies of the 21st Infantry proceed at once to Zamboanga for temporary duty. Companies B and C were designated, the former in charge of Lieut. H. Cooper and Lieut. John S. Davis, and the latter in charge of Capt. John H. Page and Lieut. Alfred J. Betcher. Recent disturbances on the island of Jolo, which required the presence of all the organizations of the 3d Infantry, are responsible for these sudden changes of stations.

Some of the men in the garrison to-day will have to eat a hurried Thanksgiving dinner to-morrow, as detachments are under orders to leave at one o'clock in the afternoon for field operations against hostile Moros. Word has just been received of the murder of Mr. Watkins, roadmaster, along the Viars-Malabang road, who was another victim of Moro treachery and cruelty. Every effort will be made to locate the criminals and to bring them before the bar of justice. Capt. William P. Kitts and thirty picked men from his company have been designated to start out from this post to-morrow on this expedition.

Several members of this garrison who left for Manila some time ago with the intention of returning to the United States during this present month have been disappointed on account of a delay in the sailing of the transport. Some have returned to America on a liner, while others are endeavoring to content themselves with waiting for the December transport and with the prospect of spending the holidays on the bony deep.

Mrs. G. S. Young, together with her sister, Miss Field, and her daughter, Miss Margaret, left on the transport Warren last week for a short visit in Zamboanga. Mrs. Young and Miss Field returned to this post last Friday on the transport Seward, while Miss Young remained in Zamboanga as the guest of Mrs. W. Boswell. Capt. W. P. Kitts has returned to this post for duty after an absence of one month on the inter-island trip. He was a passenger on the transport Warren both to and from Manila and enjoyed a most delightful trip. First Lieut. Joseph Caspar, of the Medical Corps, has arrived at Ludlow Barracks and reported for duty. Leave for three months, with authority to leave the division about Jan. 15 and to return to the United States by way of Europe, has been granted Chaplain James Oseward. He expects to leave this post in the beginning of January. First Lieut. Philip Powers has been relieved from duty as quartermaster of the transport Warren and ordered to report for duty with his regiment at this post. Lieutenant Powers has been appointed battalion adjutant of the 1st Battalion, 21st Infantry. Company G of this regiment, on reconnaissance duty in the

White Hands or Red Hands, Which?

Red, rough hands on retiring usually become soft white hands on rising through the simple and economical one night treatment afforded by Cuticura soap and Cuticura ointment. Bathe and soak the hands on retiring, in a hot lather of Cuticura soap. Dry and anoint freely with Cuticura ointment, and in severe cases spread the ointment on thin pieces of old linen or cotton. Wear during the night old, loose gloves, or a light bandage to protect the clothing. Most effective for chapped, itching and bleeding hands.

DOLPHIN (despatch boat), 2 guns. Comdr. George W. Laws. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

EAGLE (surveying ship), 2 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Comdr. Ulysses S. Macy. Surveying on the southern coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

HANNIBAL (surveying ship). Comdr. George N. Hayward. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

HECTOR (collier) merchant complement. Joseph S. Hutchinson, master. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

INDIANA, 1st C.B.S., 12 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Arthur St. C. Smith. In reserve at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

IOWA, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Lieut. Comdr. George O. Sweet. In reserve at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

JUSTIN (collier) merchant complement. Henry T. Meriwether, master. Sailed Jan. 12 from San Francisco, Cal., for Corinto, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

LEONIDAS (collier) merchant complement. William R. Kennedy, master. At Havana, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MAINE, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Comdr. Joseph W. Oman. In reserve at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

MARIETTA, G., 6 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Gaston D. Johnstone. In reserve at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

MARBLEHEAD (cruiser). Bttn. Harry T. Johnson. At San Francisco, Cal. In commission in reserve and assigned to the California Naval Militia. Send mail to San Francisco, Cal.

MARS (collier) merchant complement. Arthur B. Randall, master. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MASSACHUSETTS, 1st C.B.S., 12 guns. Lieut. Comdr. William P. Scott. In reserve at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

MAYFLOWER (despatch boat), 6 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Comdr. Powers Symington. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

MONTANA, A.C., 20 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Edgar B. Larimer. In reserve at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

MONTGOMERY (torpedo experimental ship). Comdr. Volney O. Chase. At Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

NANSHAN (collier) merchant complement. William D. Pridoux, master. At Olongapo, P.I. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

NASHVILLE, G. Comdr. Casey B. Morgan. At Key West, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NAVAJO (tug). Chief Gun. Charles B. Babson. At the naval station, Honolulu, Hawaii. Address there.

NEPTUNE (collier) merchant complement. Fred E. Horton, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

NERO (collier) merchant complement. William J. Kelton, master. At San Diego, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

NEW ORLEANS, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. William G. Miller. Sailed Jan. 20 from Honolulu, H.T., for the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

OLYMPIA, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Archibald H. Scales. In reserve at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

OZARK, M., 6 guns. Chief Gun. Hugh Sinclair. At Washington, D.C. Address there. The Ozark is in commission in reserve, and is assigned to duty with the District of Columbia Naval Militia.

PADUCAH, G., 6 guns. Comdr. George G. Mitchell. Surveying the South coast of Cuba. Send mail to Santa Cruz del Sur, Cuba.

PEORIA, G. Bttn. Michael J. Wilkinson. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

PETREL, G. Comdr. Douglas E. Dismukes. At Puerto Cortes, Honduras. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PRAIRIE (transport), 10 guns. Comdr. Henry F. Bryan. At Tompkinsville, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PROMETHEUS (collier) merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. Sailed Jan. 17 from San Francisco, Cal., for Guayaquil, Ecuador. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SCORPION, G., Lieut. Comdr. Walter S. Cronley. At Trieste, Austria. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

STERLING (collier) merchant complement. Edward V. W. Keene, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

SYLPH (special service), 1 secondary battery gun. Lieut. Christopher R. P. Rodgers. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TACOMA, P.C., 10 guns. In reserve at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail there.

TALLAHASSEE, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Philip Williams. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

TENNESSEE, A.C., 20 guns. Lieut. George B. Landenberger. In reserve at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

TONOPAH, M., 6 guns. Chief Gun. Frank L. Hoagland. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there. The Tonopah is in commission in reserve and is assigned to duty with the Naval Militia of New Jersey.

UTAH, 1st C.B.S., 26 guns. Capt. William S. Benson. At Kingston, Jamaica. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

VESTAL (collier) merchant complement. Charles O. Tilton, master. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

VESUVIUS (torpedo experimental ship). At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

VICKSBURG, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Marcus L. Miller. At Corinto, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

VULCAN (collier) merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

WHEELING. Comdr. Carlo B. Brittain. At Santo Domingo City. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

WISCONSIN, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Comdr. De Witt Blamer. In reserve at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

WOLVERINE, C., 10 secondary battery guns. Chief Bttn. Edwin Murphy. In reserve at Erie, Pa. Address there.

YORKTOWN, G., 6 guns. Lieut. Edison E. Scranton. At Guayaquil, Ecuador. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Comdr. Thomas Washington ordered to command.

ATLANTIC TORPEDO FLEET.

Comdr. E. W. Eberle, Commander.

DIXIE (tender to Atlantic Torpedo Fleet), 12 secondary bat-

tery guns. Comdr. John K. Robison. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Seventh Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Comdr. John S. Dorrige, Commander.
Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
REID (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. John S. Dorrige. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
FLUSSER (destroyer). Lieut. William H. Allen. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
LAMSON (destroyer). Lieut. Herbert F. Leary. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
PRESTON (destroyer). Lieut. John P. Jackson. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
SMITH (destroyer). Lieut. Edward O. S. Parker. Arrived Jan. 22 at Nassau, New Providence, Bahama Islands, en route to Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Eighth Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Kenneth M. Bennett, Commander.
DRAYTON (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Kenneth M. Bennett. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
McCALL (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Arthur McArthur. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
PAULDING (destroyer). Lieut. Stafford H. R. Doyle. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
ROE (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Clark H. Woodward. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
TERBY (destroyer). Lieut. John C. Fremont. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

Ninth Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Comdr. James P. Morton, Commander.
Send mail for boats, except Warrington, of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PERKINS (flagboat). Lieut. Comdr. James P. Morton. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
MAYRANT. Lieut. Comdr. Charles P. Nelson. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
STERETT. Lieut. Frank R. McCrary. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
WALKE. Lieut. Charles R. Train. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
WARRINGTON. Lieut. Walter M. Hunt. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va. Placed in reserve Jan. 22.

Tenth Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Comdr. John M. Luby, Commander.
Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PATTERSON (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. John M. Luby. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
MONAGHAN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Frank T. Evans. Arrived Jan. 21 at Charleston, S.C., en route to Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
AMMEN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Joseph K. Taussig. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
BURROWS (destroyer). Lieut. Julius F. Hellweg. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
TRIPPE (destroyer). Lieut. Frank D. Berrien. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Second Submarine Division.

Lieut. John T. G. Stapler, Commanding.
Send mail for boats of this division to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.
SEVERN (tender). Lieut. John T. G. Stapler. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
C-2 (submarine). Ensign Claudius R. Hyatt. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
C-3 (submarine). Ensign John W. Barnett, jr. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
C-4 (submarine). Lieut. John T. G. Stapler. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
C-5 (submarine). Ensign Worrall R. Carter. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Third Submarine Division.

Ensign Warren G. Child, Commanding.
Send mail for boats of division to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.
YOSEMITE (tender). Ensign Alfred H. Miles. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
D-1 (submarine). Ensign Lee P. Warren. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
D-2 (submarine). Ensign Robert A. Burg. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
D-3 (submarine). Ensign Warren G. Child. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

PACIFIC TORPEDO FLEET.

Lieut. Comdr. Louis C. Richardson, Commander.
Address mail for vessels of Pacific Torpedo Fleet as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
IRIS (tender to Pacific Torpedo Fleet). Lieut. C. S. Vanderbeck. At San Diego, Cal.

First Torpedo Division.

WHIPPLE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Ensign Charles L. Best. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
HOPKINS (destroyer). Ensign Irving H. Mayfield. At San Diego, Cal.
HULL (destroyer). Lieut. Harold Jones. At San Diego, Cal.
TRUXTON (destroyer). Ensign Sydney M. Kraus. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Second Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Ross S. Culp, Commander.
PREEBLE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Ross S. Culp. Sailed Jan. 22 from San Diego, Cal., for San Pedro, Cal.
PAUL JONES (destroyer). Lieut. William A. Glassford, jr. Sailed Jan. 22 from San Diego, Cal., for San Pedro, Cal.
PERRY (destroyer). Ensign Thomas A. Symington. Sailed Jan. 22 from San Diego, Cal., for San Pedro, Cal.
STEWART (destroyer). Ensign William F. Newton. At San Diego, Cal.

Third Torpedo Division.

Ensign Henry R. Keller, Commander.
FARRAGUT (torpedoboot). Ensign Henry R. Keller. At San Diego, Cal.
LAWRENCE (destroyer). Lieut. John E. Pond. At San Diego, Cal.
GOLDBOROUGH (torpedoboot). Ensign Richard E. Cassidy. At Bremerton, Wash.
ROWAN (torpedoboot). Ensign Robert Gross. At San Diego, Cal.

First Submarine Division.

Lieut. James P. Olding, Commander.
A-3 (submarine). (Flagboat.) Lieut. James P. Olding. At San Diego, Cal.
A-5 (submarine). Ensign Kirkwood H. Donavin. At San Diego, Cal.
FORTUNE (tender). Lieut. James P. Olding. At San Diego, Cal.

ASIATIC TORPEDO FLEET.

Lieut. Charles S. Kerrick, Commander.
Address mail for the boats of the Asiatic Torpedo Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

First Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Burton H. Green, Commander.
POMPEY (tender). Lieut. Robert V. Lowe. At Shanghai, China.
BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Burton H. Green. At Wuhu, China.
BARRY (destroyer). Lieut. Robert W. Cabaniss. Sailed Jan. 22 from Wuhu, China, for Nanking, China.
CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Ensign John C. Cunningham. In reserve at Cavite, P.I.
DALE (destroyer). Lieut. Frank J. Fletcher. At Olongapo, P.I.
DECATUR (destroyer). Lieut. Carroll S. Graves. At Chinkiang, China.

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First Submarine Division.

Ensign Ernest D. McWhorter, Commanding.
MOHICAN (tender). At Manila, P.I.
A-2 (submarine). Ensign James M. Murray. At Manila, P.I.
A-4 (submarine). Ernest D. McWhorter. At Manila, P.I.
A-6 (submarine). Ensign James C. Van de Carr. At Manila, P.I.
A-7 (submarine). Ensign Charles M. Yates. At Manila, P.I.

RESERVE TORPEDO DIVISIONS.

RESERVE TORPEDO DIVISIONS, ANNAPOLIS.
At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.
Lieut. Donald P. Morrison, Commanding.
Torpedoboats Bagley, Bailey, Barney, Biddle and Stringham. The Stringham is at Norfolk for docking.

RESERVE TORPEDO DIVISIONS, CHARLESTON.

At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.
Lieut. Charles A. Blakely, Commanding.
Destroyers—Macdonough and Worden; torpedoboats—Craven, Cushing, Dahlgren, DeLong, Ericsson, Mackenzie, Shubrick, Stockton, Thornton, Tingey and Wilkes; submarines—A-1, B-1, B-2, B-3; and the old cruiser Atlanta which is used as a barracks for the men of the division. The Worden is at the navy yard, New York, for certain tests.

RESERVE TORPEDO DIVISIONS, MARE ISLAND.

At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
Lieut. Harvey W. McCormack, Commander.
Torpedoboats Davis and Fox.

RESERVE TORPEDO DIVISIONS, NEWPORT.

At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I.
Lieut. John H. Newton, Commander.
Torpedoboats Blakely, Dupont, Morris and Porter. The Morris is at New York under repair.

[We omit the list of receiving and station ships, marine school ships, fish commission vessels, tugs and vessels loaned to Naval Militia. There are no changes since the list appeared in our last issue, page 650.]

Key to Abbreviations.

1st C.B.S. (first-class battleship); A.C. (armored cruiser); P.C. (protected cruiser); G. (gunboat); M. (monitor); C.C. (converted cruiser).

STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

We omit the stations of the Army this week. There are no changes since the list appeared in our issue of Jan. 20, pages 647 and 648.

St. Nicholas for February in its Nature and Science Department describes "a wonderful coast-defender"—the 16-inch gun at Sandy Hook. The description is based on information sent by Col. Rogers Birnie, Ord. Dept., sent in reply to an inquiry addressed to the Chief of Ordnance. The 16-inch gun, at present mounted upon a proof carriage at the Sandy Hook Proving Ground, weighs 284,500 pounds (142 tons), and has a length of 49.25 feet over all. The diameter of the powder-chamber is nineteen inches, and its length about eight feet. The projectile, weighing 2,400 pounds, travels through 39.32 feet of the rifled 16-inch bore. The powder charge is 650 pounds of smokeless powder, and the projectile, as it leaves the gun, has a velocity of 2,250 feet a second. It will penetrate twenty-one inches into hard-faced steel armor at 5,000 yards' range. When mounted upon the service carriage, the range will be about 19,350 yards, or eleven miles. If fired at a greater angle of elevation, its estimated range is over twenty miles. The armor-piercing shell is 64.5 inches in length, and contains a high-explosive, bursting charge weighing 140 pounds. The gun has been fired a number of rounds.

The Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser says: "According to the Birmingham News, Miller Reese Hutchison, chief engineer and personal representative of Thomas A. Edison, will visit Auburn in March to install a wireless telegraph instrument that he is personally donating to the college, which is his alma mater. Mr. Hutchison is a native of Mobile, and an Alabamian who has gone out of the state and made a reputation that pleases his home friends. It is said of him that he is closer to Mr. Edison, the great inventor, than is any other man in the world, and as the Birmingham News says, has the exclusive sales rights for the new Edison storage battery. He is also the inventor of the acousticon, which is used by many people who do not hear well. Mr. Hutchison went over to England a few years ago to treat Queen Alexandra for deafness, and was awarded a handsome medal by Her Majesty for merit, the treatment being entirely satisfactory to the Queen and her husband, King Edward VII. Readers of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL are particularly familiar with Mr. Hutchison, as he is a regular contributor to that magazine."

BUCKING CENTER

Letter No. 15. Jan. 27, 1912.

In the early part of January, 1912, Patrolman James J. Redmond, of New York, suffered serious internal injuries in stopping a runaway team. On January 15, while lying in his bed at home, encased in a plaster cast, and his life despaired of, a young woman ran into his room screaming, and imploring

and running. Owners of electrics, equipped with lead batteries, are instructed to be careful not to place the controller on the last notch, when climbing hills, because the current flow from the battery under such conditions is excessive, and will ruin it. A person driving a machine has full use for his

so installed you may forget all the points of the controller, except "Full on" and "Full off," as far as the battery is concerned. You may keep the current "Full on" when negotiating a grade so steep that the motor refuses to rotate, without injury to the battery.

From the foregoing, one cannot but agree with us that the Edison Battery is in the same class with Patrolman Redmond.

There is but one answer for a battery that will not stand up under adverse treatment.

Curve No. 28 shows the performance of an Edison Cell, selected at random from stock, and short-circuited for nine successive runs to exhaustion. It is interesting to note the capacity increased with each run.

Curve No. 29 is a record of the capacity of the cell at normal discharge, and at six times normal discharge rate, before and after the nine short-circuits.

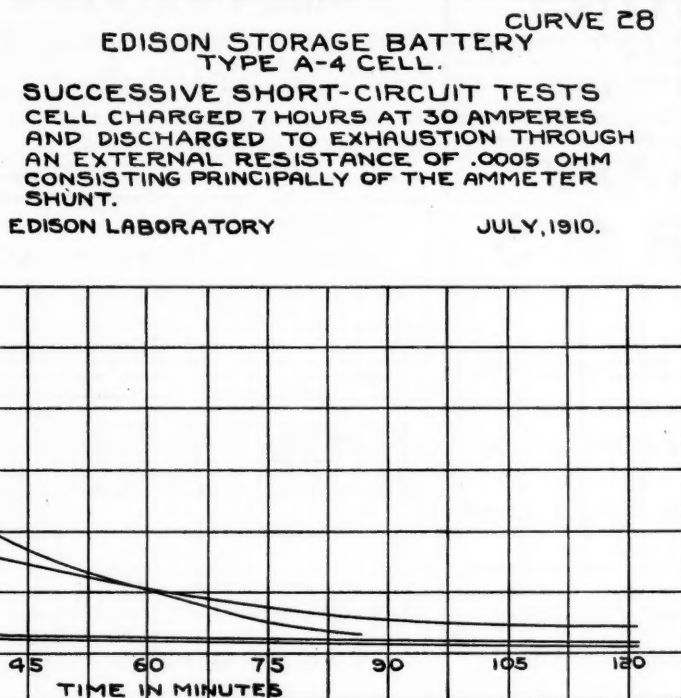
There are a great many Edison Cells in use by the New York Edison Company, and others, for calibrating house meters. This necessitates a very heavy current, amounting practically to a short-circuit. The Inspector carries one or two cells with him. Practically every discharge of these cells is on dead short-circuit. We have not heard any complaints from the owners of them.

I once tried to kill a cat. Before I had exhausted her magazine of nine lives my respect for her tenacity was aroused, and I desisted.

The same condition obtains among users of Edison Battery. They are willing to dust it off and give it a drink now and then, out of sheer respect for its two or three dozen lives.

To be continued next week.

Notice.—This is one continued story of 52 installments which began in the Issue of Oct. 21 of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. To avoid repetition, I often refer to cuts previously shown. It is there-



his protection from her insane husband, who was endeavoring to murder her.

Redmond succeeded in reaching the bureau, where his revolver laid in a drawer. His effort was heroic. His legs were useless. Only by using his hands and arms did he accomplish it.

Just as the would-be murderer entered the room Officer Redmond covered him, and by discharging his revolver over his head he succeeded in summoning help.

An employee of a large manufacturing company was recently summoned to his home, because of a fatal accident to his only child. The poor mother was prostrated by the shock, and herself at death's door. This magnificent specimen of physical manhood proceeded to improve conditions by leaving his desolate home and spending the little money his wife had saved up from the last week's wages, in a nearby saloon.

Quite a difference between these two men.

In storage battery parlance, Redmond experienced a severe short-circuit, and did not buckle his plates or shed his active material.

The other man did.

Which do you admire more?

Feats of heroism—the ability and grit to stand up against heavy odds, not only excites the admiration and respect of all mankind, but is an attribute which insures for the fortunate possessor success in life.

A subscription for Officer Redmond's benefit would be oversubscribed. The World loves to show its appreciation of true worth.

On the other hand, every man who reads this would esteem it a privilege to decorate the physiognomy of the moral coward.

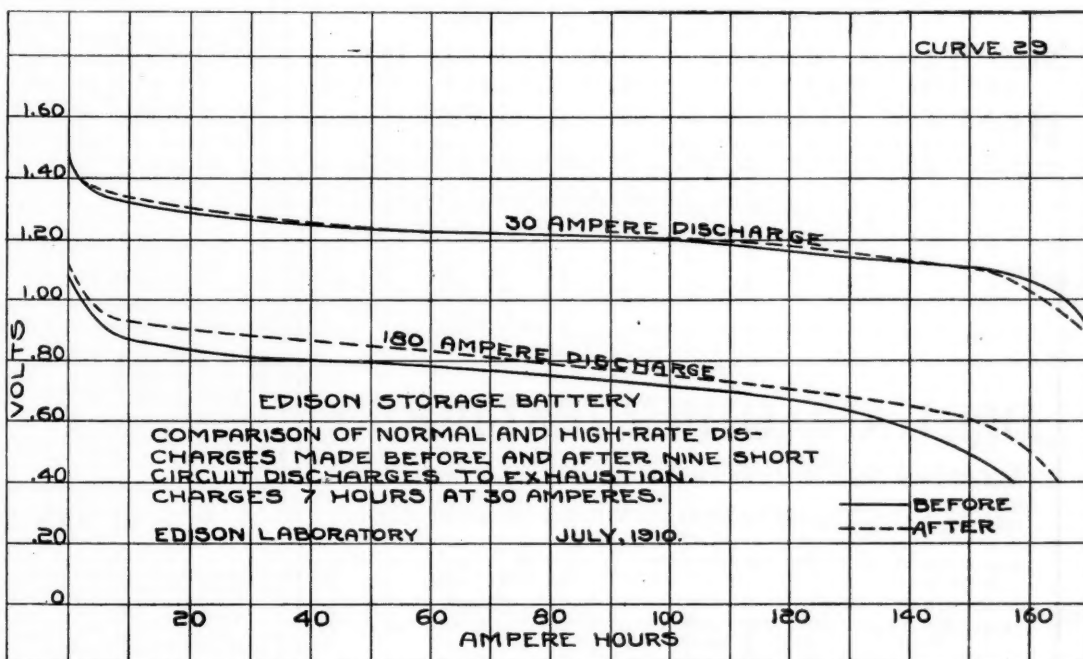
If this feeling obtains in recognition of human valor, it is difficult to understand why it should not also obtain for the handiwork of man.

None of the *World Movers* were born with silver spoons in their mouths. They have arrived through due process of bucking center, against heavy odds.

Electric vehicles are provided with controllers, by means of which the flow of current from the battery to the motor is regulated in starting up

eyes in watching the road. Diverting the gaze to an ammeter, placed on the floor of the machine, is conducive to accidents.

People place their valuables in vaults of steel, so they will not be troubled with watching them. It costs more money to place our money in the safe-keeping of a safe deposit vault than it does to let



it lie unguarded in our homes.

It costs more money to buy an Edison Steel Battery, which safeguards your investment, than it does to buy a battery which does not safeguard your investment.

The ammeter may be entirely removed from a machine after the proper equipment of Edison Storage Battery has been installed thereon. All we are interested in is that the size of battery be proportioned to the average load, in order that maximum mileage may result. After it has been

fore desirable that each Issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL be filed for reference.

Respectfully,

MILLER REESE HUTCHISON,

Chief Engineer and Personal Representative of

Thomas A. Edison.

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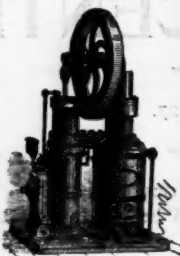
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